BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6.................................WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1849.................................NO. 12.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.......3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Terms of Advertising.

Per square of [illegible] lines or less.

One square, 1 insertion,......[illegible]
Do. do. 2 insertions,......[illegible]
Do. do. 3 do......[illegible]
Do. do. 3 months, without change,......[illegible]
Do. do. 6 do......do......do......[illegible]
Do. do. 12 do......do......do......[illegible]
Do. do. 6 do......renewed weekly,......[illegible]
Do. do. 12 do......do......do......[illegible]

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 27½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

ELI W. HALL,
ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.
☞ Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. 5

JOHN L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Brunswick.
☞ Office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office. 44

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY at Law, (Office in NIXON's Basement,) Wilmington, N. C., will be grateful for any business entrusted to him. 20

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,
DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market Streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

G. & W. A. GWYER,
MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Cabinet Furniture in all its varieties; Bedsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c., Front Street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER, W. A. GWYER.

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
15 Wilmington, N. C.

Timber & Lumber Inspector.
WILLIAM J. PRICE, Jr., thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends, and begs leave to say to others, having Timber or Lumber for inspection, that he would be pleased to receive a share of their custom.
No exertions, on his part, will be spared to give the quickest possible despatch to all inspection entrusted to his care.
Oct. 12, 1849. 5-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail DEALERS IN SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

DAVID CASHWELL,
GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
8 Wilmington, N. C.

A Card.
BRYAN S. KOONCE having, on the 15th of October, 1849, associated with him in business UZZA MILLS, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of KOONCE & MILLS, at Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.
November 2, 1849. 8-3m

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal CASH advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally. All business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention as usual.
☞ Office on Front Street, near Market.

MILES COSTIN,
GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. DICKINSON,	JOHN DAWSON,	OWEN FENNELL,
E. P. HALL,	O. G. PARSLEY,	A. L. PRICE,
GILBERT POTTER,	Dr. T. H. WRIGHT,	

44 Wilmington, N. C.

S. R. FORD,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.
Nov. 16—[10-tf

J. S. WILLIAMS,
FANCY and Staple Dry Goods Store, Market-street,
7 Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM T. J. VANN,
GENERAL Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce, such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will feel grateful for any patronage in the above line. All produce confided to his care will receive his prompt and personal attention.
Persons having produce for market, and not wishing to come themselves, would do well to send it to him, and at the same time inform him of it, through the mail or otherwise, and their business will be attended to just the same as if they were here in person.
November 23, 1849. 11

Drs. CHARLES DUFFY AND E. S. HUNTER,
HAVING entered into co-partnership, with the view of rendering mutual assistance, offer their professional services to the citizens of Onslow and the adjoining counties.
Richlands, August 13th, 1849. 52-tf

Hotchkiss' Vertical Water Wheel.
W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
December 29, 1848. 16-1y

TAILORING.—The subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the **Tailoring Business** in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business, he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he asks, to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to *fit*, and to be made in a *workman-like manner*.
May 17, 1849. 36-1y] S. R. ROBBINS.

Fashionable Tailoring.
H. S. KELLY, Having disconnected himself from V. R. PEIRSON, would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the store on Front Street, 5 doors from Market Street, immediately opposite Dr. Bellamy's office, where he is prepared to carry on the **Tailoring Business**, in all its branches. Being in possession of the latest Fassions, he will cut and make gentlemen's apparel at the shortest notice, in a style of workmanship and neatness of fit not to be surpassed by any in the State; and he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers and the public.
Oct. 5, 1849. 4-12m

LAW Notice.—The subscriber, assisted by an experienced and competent Attorney in the City of Washington, prosecutes and settles all manner of claims upon the U. S. Government. Particular attention given to those arising under the Pension and Bounty Laws. Address (post-paid,)
ED. CANTWELL, Wilmington, N. C.
August 17, 1849. 49-tf

A CARD.—The subscriber is now prepared to see his customers and friends, at the old stand, on North side of Market Street, next door below J. DAWSON & Co., where he will serve them up with any kind of a Hat or Cap that may be desired. My stock is unusually large, and will be sold VERY LOW FOR CASH. A call from those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited. Prices to suit the times.
3 C. MYERS, Hatter.

GINGER POP.—The subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to his *friends* and the *public*, for their liberal patronage, and he hopes, by attention to his business, and the manufacture of a good and healthy drink, in the shape of GINGER POP, to merit a continuance of their favors.
GEORGE GADSBY, Market Street,
Aug. 3, 1849. 47-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. Pierson having associated with her Mrs. MOORE, of the city of New York, in the Millinery Business, will, on Thursday next, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. SETH HOARD, on Front Street, open a large assortment of Ladies Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars, &c. &c., of the latest styles and patterns, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city of Wilmington and vicinity; all of which, for cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As the undersigned intends to make this establishment permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity may rely that they will at all times find a full assortment of all articles in the Millinery line, conforming to the fashions of the season.
V. R. PEIRSON,
April 5, 1849. 30-1y] Agent for SETH HOARD.

MALAGA GRAPES.—25 kegs just arrived. For sale by
J. WILKINSON & CO.

General Notices.

A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,
Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., Wilmington, N. C., respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the country generally, that they have taken the Store opposite the Chronicle Office, where their personal attention will be given to the repairing of every description of *Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Plated and Silver Ware*, all of which will be executed in a style of workmanship not surpassed by any other establishment, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.
In offering our services to the public, we feel satisfied that a trial is only requisite to secure the good will and a continuation of the patronage of all who may favor us in the foregoing undertaking.
N. B.—Having made arrangements at the North, we are enabled to keep for sale, at as *low* prices as any other establishment, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, fancy and other Clocks, with a variety of fine Jewelry, &c., too numerous to mention.
Wholesale and retail orders supplied at the shortest notice.
Oct. 19, 1849. 6-tf

Jewelry, Watches, & Fancy Goods.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the North, with an elegant assortment of goods in his line, and at extremely low prices, and would be happy to receive the calls of all such as are in want of any article usually kept in similar establishments. All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted to perform well.
T. W. BROWN.
Oct. 19, 1849. 6-tf

Notice.—Consignees and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
October 16, 1849. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of CASHWELL & BLOSSOM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Joseph R. Blossom.
DAVID CASHWELL,
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct., 20, 1849. 7

Supreme Court Reports.—Reduction of Price.
THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to; and the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.
Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1849. 28-tf

Bound for the Gold Regions!—The subscriber having determined on going to California, offers for sale his Lot and buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.
Also, a variety of RIDING VEHICLES, Saddles, Bridles, and Harness, which will be sold very low.
To any person wishing a pleasant residence, the above location will be found very desirable, and a *bargain* may be had. Terms easy.
All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay.
Wilmington, N. C., July 13, '49. ISAAC WELLS.

$125 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles North of Tossnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the 2d of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.
Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road.—It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of MOSES HAGENS, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.
The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.
I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.
Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.
GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 4-tf

$10 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, on Moore's Creek, in New Hanover county, some time in August last, a young negro man named GEORGE. Said negro is about 21 years of age, middle size, stout built, and dark colored. He is supposed to be still lurking in this neighborhood, or in that of Charles Henry, Esq., to whom his mother belongs.
The above reward, and the thanks of the subscriber, will be given to any person who will return the said negro to
Moore's Creek, New Hanover co., } ANN MOORE.
November 2, 1849. } 8-tf

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED to the Jail of Onslow county, on Friday, the 2d instant, a negro man, who says his name is HANDY, and that he belongs to WILLIAM WRIGHT, of Duplin county. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
W. D. HUMPHREY, Sheriff.
November 9, 1849. 9-5t

$50 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Wayne county, sometime in July 1848, a negro man named SAMPSON. Said SAMPSON is about 25 years of age, chunky built, very dark colored, and is well known in Wayne county, in which he is supposed to be still lurking.
The above reward, and the thanks of the owner will be paid to any person returning the said negro to me, or lodging him in any Jail in the State, where I can get him.
An additional reward of $100 will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said negro.
J. R. HATCH.
Wayne county, N. C., Nov. 9, 1849 9-tf

NOTICE.—This is to certify that I have invented a machine for picking off Ground Peas, and intend to connect a fan to it to clean them as they are picked off. And I intend, also, to get a Patent Right for it;—I therefore forewarn any person or persons from trespassing on my invention, under the penalty of the law.
The above invention has been lately experimented upon, and in 30 minutes picked off two bushels of Peas. There is no knowing how many it would pick off if the machine should be well attended to. DENNIS AMAN, Jr.
Onslow County, N. C., Oct. 18, 1849. 7-tf

Oysters! Oysters! Oysters!—ROBERT FINLEY takes pleasure in announcing to the gentlemen of Wilmington, that oysters will be served up in every style by him at the "*Verandah Saloon*." He flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who will favor him with a call, as he considers himself a perfect "*amateur*" in the art of serving up a dish of Oysters, and thinks he can satisfy the palate of the most decided epicure.
Oct. 12, 1849. 5-tf

NOTICE.—The subscribers respectfully request all those indebted to them on account of the late firm of KELLY & McCALEBB, to call at the store of E. V. KELLY and settle their accounts and notes, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against the said firm will present them for payment. E. V. KELLY,
Nov. 2, 1849. 8-6t] A. B. McCALEBB.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County will, at the next term of said Court, (in December,) continue for two weeks. A majority of the Justices of the County are required to attend on Tuesday of the first week, for the purpose of appointing Superintendents of Common Schools for the ensuing year. By order. L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
September 21, 1849. 2-12t

NOTICE.—The subscriber having disposed of his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, is desirous of closing his business immediately; and would call upon those having accounts unsettled with the late firm of Gray and Jones, as well as those in his debt, to settle immediately, as indulgence cannot be given. R. J. JONES.
November 16th, 1849.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle before the 1st day of February, or their accounts will be placed in other hands for collection.
Nov'r 15, 1849. 10-tf] R. J. HOWARD.

NOTICE.—A special Term of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of Causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in January next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, in such cases made and provided.
Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not required to attend. By order.
Teste, S. R. BUNTING, *Clerk*.
Nov. 23, 1849 11-to
Chronicle copy till 4th Monday in Jan.

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Hotels, &c.

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.
THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.
The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.
His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his BAR supplied with the best of Liquors. DAVID THALLY.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 1849. 12m.

Rock Spring Hotel.
ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the Rock Spring Hotel, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

London House.
THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. WADE, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the London House, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.
Strangers will please enquire for the LONDON HOUSE.
He has also rented the STABLES recently occupied by Mr. Wm. T. J. VANN, near the Carolina Hotel, where he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, and have them properly and carefully attended to. He has also a large LOT adjoining the Stables, for the accommodation of Drovers. JAMES PETTEWAY.
Oct. 19, 1849 6-tf

J. A. SADLER'S HOTEL,
Charlotte, N. C. Having become owner of half of this property, I beg leave to say to my patrons, and the public generally, that it will still be kept open as a Hotel. The interior of this House has recently been fitted up in a style inferior to no establishment in this part of the country.
I will also on this occasion tender my sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have enjoyed, and promise, if the closest attention to business can retain the same, not to lose it.
Charlotte, Oct., 1849.—[10-4t] J. A. SADLER.

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.
HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

Valuable Residence & Plantation for Sale.—The subscriber will offer for sale, on the premises, on the 4th day of December next, the Plantation known as Strawberry Hill, or Porter's Neck, on Carver's Creek, in Bladen county, the late residence of Dr. William S. Andres, dec'd. There are on the place a new, handsome, and commodious dwelling-house, and all necessary out-houses, entirely new. The tract contains 640 acres, about one-half of which is Cape Fear low land, believed to be equal in all respects to any on the River. The uncleared land is well timbered; the lowland with oak, ash, &c., the upland with oak and pine. The fences are in good repair. There are on the place fine young orchards of choice varieties of peach and apple trees, and the whole is in a state of high improvement. Mr. Charles R. Council, who knows all about the place, (having been Dr. Andres' overseer for several years,) and who is there at all times, will take pleasure in showing it to any person who wishes to look at it.
ALSO, a tract of 25 acres, near the Mineral Spring on Carver's Branch, about 3 miles from the above mentioned tract, very desirable as a summer residence.
TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the sale, the balance to be secured by good bonds, and paid at the end of one, two, and three years.

AT the same time and place with the above will also be sold, on a credit of six months, all the personal property, except the slaves, belonging to the estate, consisting of the crop, horses, a mule, cattle, hogs, a carriage, a buggy, a sulky, a library of well selected miscellaneous books, medical books, prints, household and kitchen furniture, farming implements, &c. &c.
Note and security will be required of the purchaser.
Sept. 14, 1849.—[1-ts] R. E. TROY, Ex'r.

LAND For Sale.—206 Acres of Land for sale, situated on Long Creek, adjoining the Lands of James Bourdeaux, J. Bunting, and others, known as the Rouse place, and lately owned by C. Hartz. For terms, apply at the
JOURNAL OFFICE, or to
JOHN G. BAUMAN, corner of Front and Market-sts.
Wilmington, September 7, 1849 52-tf

Notice.—A Valuable Plantation for Sale.—The subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his possessions in Land. The plantation upon which he lives is situated on the West bank of the Northeast River, in New Hanover county, and contains 640 Acres, 150 Acres of which is under cultivation; the principal part of which is good swamp, well drained and well fenced. Upon said plantation is a good dwelling house and all necessary out-houses. Also, 230 Acres on the west side of the Railroad, and has upon it one task of Turpentine trees, mostly young boxes.
Persons wishing to purchase good Land, and very cheap, come and examine for yourselves.
WILLIAM LAMB, Sen.
November 16, 1849. 10-4t*

Valuable Plantation for Sale.
THE subscriber will offer for sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 1st day of January, 1850, the Plantation in Bladen county, lying on the west side of South River, and known as the late residence of JAMES ANDRES, deceased.
The Plantation contains about Eighteen Hundred and Fifty Acres, of which about Two Hundred and Fifty lie on South River, a part of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. On it there are a great many buildings, nearly new, with a good Saw and Grist Mill across a very good stream. The balance is Pine Land, well timbered, and convenient to the River and the Saw Mill. There are about two tasks of Turpentine Boxes on it.
Persons desiring particular information about the above Plantation, will please call on Maj. JAS. ANDRES, who will take pleasure in showing it to any person who wishes to look at it.
TERMS:—The purchaser will be required to give bonds with good security, payable one, two and three years, with interest from day of sale. JOHN C. WOOTEN,
Nov. 14th, 1849.—[10-7w] Clerk & Master.

Store to Rent.—A desirable Store to let from the 1st October, 1849, located at Strickland's Depot, on the W. & R. Rail Road. Store 25 by 40 feet, replete with every convenience for conducting a country business. It is well known to be a desirable stand, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to WM. A. GWYER.
June 14, 1849. 44-tf

Fruit Trees, &c.—The subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it; and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.
His Agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.
Dec. 22, 1848. 15-1y] THOS. H. FENTRESS.

Country Merchants, Planters, and others, visiting Wilmington to buy goods, are requested to call and examine my stock and prices for any description of HATS AND CAPS. My arrangements are such as to enable me to furnish every description of Hats and Caps at the regular New York wholesale prices. C. MYERS, Hatter.

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.—The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASHWELL & BLOSSOM's old stand, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots*, *Channel Pumps*, *Water Proof Military Fair Stitch*; also, *Congress* and other *Gaiters*, and *Shoes* of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.
JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Wilmington, N. C., June 22, 1849. 41-1y

TO STOCKHOLDERS in the Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co.—The President and and Directors in the above Company have laid an instalment of 12½ per cent per share on the subscription of the Stockholders, to be paid on or before the 15th of December next.
The undersigned will be in Wilmington early in January next, for the purpose of accommodating the Stockholders in that place. B. I. HOWZE,
Treas'r. C. F. and D. R. Nav. Co.
Nov. 23, 1849 11-3t

Mercantile.

More Gold Wanted! Under Mozart Hall.
JOHN KYLE respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. C. H. LIPPITT, under Mozart Hall, on Front Street, where he has for sale an entire new stock of Dry Goods, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, a portion of which are enumerated below:

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Men's Silk Shirts;
Pilot and Beaver do	do. Gansey overshirts;
Bl'k and Fancy Cassimeres;	do. Net Shirts & Drawers;
Blue, black and gray Sattinets;	do. Saxony wool Shirts and Drawers;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	Superfine Bed Blankets;
Linseys and Kerseys;	Negro do. do.
Bl'k satin, silk, Velvet & other Vestings;	Horse do. do.
Cravats and Scarfs;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
White, red and yellow Flannel;	Table and bird eye Diapers;
Rough and Ready Coats;	8-4 brown damask do.
Sack and Overcoats;	8-4 damask Table Cloth;
Irish Linen and Lawns;	Cotton and Russian Diapers;
Carpeting, a large supply;	A large supply of Looking glasses.

For Ladies Wear.

Plain and plaid black Silks;	Colored Silk do.
Col'd, plaid and striped do.	Silk and thread Button, for ladies dresses;
Plaid Tarlton's do.	Bonnet and Cap Ribbons;
Cashmere de Cosse;	Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
do. de Lane;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins;
Bombazine, large supply;	Plaid and striped do.
French Robes Habits & Collars;	Jaconet and Cambric;
Worked Fronts;	Ladies colored Kid Gloves;
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	do. do. Silk do.
Blue and figured do.	do. superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
Silk warp do.	do. black Cashmere do.
Large sup. Thibet Shawls;	do. do. worsted do.
do. woolen net do.	Black & white Eng. silk Hose;
do. Saxony woolen do.	do. raw do.
do. waffle do.	Children's worsted Boots;
Black Merino do.	Bl'k, white & col'd cot'n Hose;
Lady's and children's Hoods;	Misses' colored do.
Children's Polka Coats;	
Muslin Shirts;	
Black silk and worsted Fringe;	

120 yards Carpetting; 40 cases Boots and Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very cheap*.
Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices*.
He would call the attention of country merchants to his stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasiug elsewhere, as he feels confident that he can offer better bargains than they can get at any other store in this market.
Wilmington, N. C., October 5th, 1849. 4

Fall and Winter Goods.
S. & D. TELLER have just received, and are constantly receiving, a splendid assortment of all kinds of DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING; among them may be found a splendid assortment of Silks; French Merino; Colored Flannels, for lady's Sacks; Muslin de Laines; Carpets; Oil Cloths; Alpaccas; with a great many other articles in their line, too numerous to mention, which the public are invited to call and examine.
Ladies are particularly invited to call and see their splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS. Sept. 14. 4tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully notifies the public that he is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS, and that he is determined to sell them as cheap as can be bought at any other house in the place. His stock consists in part of

1,600	sacks (large size) Liverpool Salt,
3,500	bushels Turk's Island do.
86	bbls. Rectified Whiskey,
12	do. Old Monongahela Whiskey, 12 years old,
21	do. do. Apple Brandy,
26	do. New-England Rum,
1	cask Cherry Bounce,
1	hhd. Jamaica Rum,
3	casks Cogniac Brandy,
10	barrels Cider Vinegar,
5	hhds. Cuba and 3 do. New Orleans Molasses,
60	bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee,
27	barrels Brown Sugar,
29	kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
	bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
	barrels Copperas, Salts, and Salt Petre,
	Rice, Nutmegs, and Cheese,
13,000	lbs. Bacon Hams, Sides, and Shoulders,
220	pieces handsome Prints,
3	bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3	do. 3-4 Fayetteville Sheeting,
	Blue Homespun, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys,
	Linseys, and Negro Blankets,
1,000	bunches Spun Cotton, from 5 to 12,

With almost every article that is necessary to make a complete assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.
Persons in want of goods may rest assured that he can sell them as cheap as can be bought in the place.
OWEN HOLMES.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 5th, 1849.

NEW STORE.
E. V. KELLY, of the late firm of KELLY & McCALEBB, begs to inform his old customers, and the public in general, that he has resumed the mercantile business in the town of Wilmington, and has just opened, at his new stand, on the corner of Water and Princess Streets, an entire new stock of Family Groceries, Farming Utensils, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, &c., consisting in part of the following articles:

Dry Goods.	Pad, chest, till, and cupboard Locks; Hoes;
Calicoes; Sattinetts;	Manure Forks;
Cassimeres; Vestings;	Shovels and Spades;
Marlboro' Stripes;	Long handle Shovels;
Red and white Flannels;	Curry Combs;
Bed Ticks; Apron Checks;	Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Candlesticks;
Linseys; Kerseys;	Whitewash, Scrub, Dusting, and Shoe Brushes;
Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings;	Bed Cords; Nails;
Blankets; Cambrics;	Leading Lines; Coffee Mills;
Hosiery; Guernsey Shirts;	Hair, Brass, and Wire Seives;
Jaconet and cross barred Muslin;	Ovens; Spiders; Pots;
Bleached and brown Drill; [lin;	Kettles; Saucepans; Blacking;
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs.;	Shoe Thread; Shot Pouches;
Head do. [Yarn;	Molasses' Gates;
Turkey red and blue Cotton	Pewter Faucets;
Groceries.	Reap Hooks; Mouse Traps;
Canal Flour, bbls. and ½ bbls.;	Augers; Slates;
Mess and Prime Pork;	Wood and Hand Saws.
Imitation English Cheese;	**Wood Ware.**
Goshen Butter; Olive Oil;	Cedar and painted Tubs;
Chocolate; Cloves and Mace;	do. Churns;
Cinnamon and Nutmegs;	Brass and iron bound and painted Buckets;
Pepper and Spice;	Washboards; Sugar Boxes;
Race and ground Ginger;	Flour and Sugar Buckets;
Cayenne Pepper;	Nests' Measures;
Rio, Laguyra, St. Domingo, and Java Coffee;	Varnished Keelers;
Crushed, pulverized, clarified, and Porto Rico Sugars;	Cocoa Dippers; Barrel Covers;
Hull & Son's Candles;	An assortment of Baskets.
Colgate's best brown Soap;	**Liquors.**
Fancy Soaps;	Rectified and Old Rye Whiskey;
Tobacco of all qualities;	N. E. Rum;
Powder and Shot;	Cogniac Brandy;
Indigo and fig Blue;	Malaga, Port, Madeira, and Malmsley Wines.
Spanish Brown;	**Bread.**
Brimstone and Sulphur;	Soda, Wine, Milk and Lemon Biscuit;
Camphor and Saltpetre;	Butter, Sugar, Soda and Milk Crackers.
Alum; Saleratus;	**Stone Ware.**
Mrs. Miller's, Outcalt's, and Lorillard's Scotch Snuff;	Jugs and Jars, all sizes;
Mrs. Miller's Macoboy do.	Churns; Clay Pans;
Hardware and Cutlery.	**Stationery.**
Table Knives and Carvers;	Blank Books; Pass Books;
Pocket, speying, shoe, and butcher Knives;	Letter, Foolscap, and Bill Paper; Spelling Books;
Stock and rim Locks;	Steel pens, Quills, and Ink.
Closet do.	**Farming Utensils.**
H. and I. Hinges;	A large assortment of Ploughs, of various patterns;
Butt do. Screws;	Trace Chains; Straw Cutters;
Collins', Bradley's, and Simmons' Axes; Hammers;	Corn Shellers; Corn Mills.
Squares; Files; Braces;	&c. &c.
Smoothing Irons; Rat Traps;	
Coopers' Adzes and Axes;	
Dowelling Bitts;	

And various other articles too numerous to mention all of which he offers for sale at a small profit.
November 2, 1849. 8-tf

PREPARED GUANO.—Farmers, Planters, and Market Gardeners, are respectfully informed that the above celebrated fertilizer is admitted, by practical farmers and others who have used it repeatedly throughout the United States and West Indies, on every variety of vegetables and articles usually raised in the different States, to be the cheapest, most durable, and fertilising Manure—whose certificates recommending its use, in pamphlet form, with directions, can be had gratis. It destroys worms, insects, and flies, and prevents blight, mildew, and rust. For sale by
3-tf] HOWARD & PEDEN, Ag'ts for the Manufacturers.

BLAKE'S
WEATHER and Fire-Proof Patent Paint.—I hereby give notice to the public, that I have been appointed Agent for the sale of this extraordinary substance.
It is a Mineral Paint, which, when applied to a Building, and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, forms a coat of slate or stone, rendering the Building perfectly fire and weather proof. The attention of Distillers, Mill Owners, Railroad Companies, Steamboat Proprietors, and Planters, is particularly called to this substance. It adheres with the utmost tenacity, to the substance to which it is applied, never cleans off, and once applied, it is applied for ever. It is much preferable to tin or zinc, for covering roofs, makes them perfectly water tight. When applied to brick or stone buildings, it excludes the dampness of the external atmosphere, making such buildings more healthy. For a more particular explanation of its Chemical properties, see Circulars. 100 lbs. will cover 1000 superficial feet. Wholesale price, 4 cents per lb., retail 5 cents; this is about half the price of White Lead.—Any person wishing a circular, can have it mailed to them. Address me, post paid. WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
Nov. 2, 1849. [8tf] Wilmington, N. C.

SULKEY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Mercantile.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods at their old stand, on the South side of Market st., four doors from the Wharf, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Family Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, &c., as follows:

Dry Goods.
Callicoes, alpaccas, mouslin de lanes, sattinets, cassimeres, vestings, marlboro' stripes, red and white flannels, bed ticks, apron checks, linseys, kerseys, bleached and brown shirtings and sheetings, blankets, cambricks, diapers, hosiery, merino shirts, guernsey shirts, jaconet and cross barred muslin, ginghams, bleached and brown drill, bleached and brown table cloths, silk and cotton hdkfs, head hdkfs, Turkey red and blue cotton yarn.

Groceries.	Hoes; Manure Forks;
Canal Flour, bbls. & half bbls.;	Shovels and Spades;
Pickled Beef;	Long handle Shovels;
Mess and Prime Pork;	Trace Chains;
Smoked Tongues;	Curry Combs;
Smoked Beef;	Britannia Tea & Table Spoons;
No. 1 Mackerel;	Candlesticks; Nails;
Pickled Salmon; Sardenes;	Whitewash, Scrub, Dusting,
Imitation English Cheese;	Tooth, Hair, & Shoe Brushes;
Goshen Butter;	Bed Cords; Leading Lines;
Currant, Apple, Quince, and Grape Jellies;	Waffle and Wafer Irons;
	Coffee Mills;
Peach, Plumb, Quince, and Orange Preserves;	Hair and Wire Seives;
	Bellows, Shovels and Tongs;
Preserved Ginger;	Fire Dogs; Ovens;
Spanish Olives;	Spiders; Pots; Kettles;
Capers; Pickles;	Saucepans; Furnaces;
Tomato and Walnut Catsup;	Blacking; Shoe Thread;
Pepper Sauce; Bay Rum;	Powder Flasks;
Stoughton's Bitters;	Shot Pouches;
Durham Mustard;	Molasses' Gates; Pewter;
Olive Oil; Essences;	Reap Hooks;
chocolate;	Mouse Traps; Augers; Faucets;
Sweet do.;	Setts Weights; Slates;
Citron; Currants;	Wood and Hand Saws.
Cloves and Mace;	**Wood Ware.**
Cinnamon and Nutmegs;	Cedar and painted Tubs;
Pepper and Spice;	do. Churns;
Race and Ground Ginger;	B. B. Buckets;
Cayenne Pepper;	I. B. do.;
Rio, Laguyra, St. Domingo, and Java Coffee;	Painted do.;
	Washboards; Rolling Pins;
Crushed Sugar;	Muddlers; Butter Prints;
Pulverized do.;	Lemon Squeezers;
Clarified do.;	Flour and Sugar Buckets;
Porto Rico do.;	Sugar Boxes; Nests Measures;
Sperm Candles;	Soap Bowls;
Adamantine do.;	Varnished Keelers;
Hull & Son's do., in boxes & half boxes;	Mahogany Knife Boxes;
	Cocoa Dippers; Clothes Pin;
Colgate's best brown Soap;	Coal Seives; Spice Mortars;
Fancy Soaps;	Faucets;
Tobacco of all qualities;	Boy's Tops & Wheelbarrows;
Powder and Shot;	Tow Wagons; Floor Mats;
Indigo and Fig Blue;	Twine and Wire Brooms;
Spanish Brown;	Bread Trays; Barrel Covers;
Brimstone and Sulphur;	Whisk Brushes;
Camphor and Saltpetre;	Straw Cradles and Carriages;
Alum; Saleratus;	Axe Handles;
Mrs. Miller's, Outcalt's, and Lorillard's Scotch Snuff;	An assortment of Baskets.
	Liquors.
Mrs. Miller's Macoboy Snuff;	Rectified Whiskey;
Sal Soda for washing;	Old Rye do.;
W. W. Vinegar;	N. E. Rum; Gin;
Crota do.	Cogniac Brandy;
Hardware and Cutlery.	Malaga, Port, Madeira and Malmsley Wine.
Table Knives and Carvers;	**Bread.**
Pocket Knives;	Soda, Wine, Milk and Lemon Biscuit;
Speying do.;	
Shoe and Butcher Knives;	Butter, Sugar, Boston and Ginger Crackers.
Stock and Rim Locks;	**Stone Ware.**
Closet do.;	¼, ½, 1, 1½, 2, and 3 Gallon Jugs;
H and I Hinges;	
Butt do.; Screws;	Stone Jars, all sizes;
Collins', Root's, and Simmons' Axes;	Stone Churns; Clay Pans;
	Flower Pots.
Hammers; Squares;	**Stationery.**
Smoothing Irons; Files;	Blank Books; Pass Books;
Rat Traps; Braces;	Letter, Foolscap & Bill Paper;
Cooper's Adzes;	Spelling Books;
do. Axes;	Southern Harmonies;
Dowelling Bitts;	Steel Pens, Quills and Ink.
Pad, Chest, Till and Cupboard Locks;	

We hope our friends will call and examine our stock before making their purchases, for we are satisfied they will be pleased with the quality and prices.
Oct. 19, 1849. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

NOTICE.—The subscriber offers the balance of his stock of Merchant Tailors' goods, consisting of Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, Trimmings and superfine Shirts, wholesale and retail, for one week. If not disposed of at private sale, he will then offer the above articles at public auction. As he is determined to dispose of the whole stock in this line, he calls particular attention to a few pieces of superfine black French Broad Cloths, twilled and plain, black do. Casimeres, and Doeskins, which have been purchased this fall, which will be offered 20 per cent less than can be purchased elsewhere in the town of Wilmington.
I am under the necessity of saying to all those indebted to me, by note or book account that further indulgence can not be granted. V. R. PIERSON, Ag't.
Opposite Dr. Bellamy's, a few doors below Market street.

THE subscriber offers for sale his entire stock of Groceries, at that well known stand opposite the Carolina Hotel, known as the Bettencourt corner. This concern is doing a prosperous business. To one who wishes to locate himself in one of the best business stands in the city of Wilmington will find this chance worthy of his attention.
V. R. PIERSON, Agent
for Seth Hoard.
Nov. 23, 1849 11-tf

LIME, Lime, Lime.—400 bbls. Lincolnville white lump Also, Calcined Plaster; Plaster Hair; and Fire Brick; Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by
J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

PINE OIL.—A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. POLLEY, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Warranted good, or money returned
A. H. VANBOKKELEN,
Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

MONEY Wanted.—All persons indebted to OWEN HOLMES are respectfully notified that they must pay up; and all debts due and not paid by December Court, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
Nov'r 23, 1849. OWEN HOLMES.

EMBROIDERIES.—We have received a large lot of standing and other styles of Collars. A lot of fine needle worked Infants' Robes and Frock Bodys. Also, a large lot of Lace Capes, for the low prices of $1 50 and $1 75 each—which will be found at the New Store of
MYERS & DAVIS.

FOR Sale at the Book Store, a new style of Music, for Port Folios. The most convenient and useful article ever presented to the public; they are so constructed that pieces of Music can be filed away without difficulty; thus preserving it whole and clean until a sufficient quantity has been obtained for binding, when it can be detached from the Port Folio without the slightest injury, leaving it for further use.
ALSO, a variety of new articles, such as Fancy Paper Weights, Ladies' Toilet Cushions, &c. &c. L. H. PIERCE.

JUST received at the Book Store, a large and beautiful assortment of plain and fancy Note Paper, suitable for wedding and party invitations.
Also the largest stock of Letter, Foolscap, Printing and Wrapping paper ever offered for sale in this market.
Nov. 16th. L. H. PIERCE.

WHISKEY.—Just received, 50 Barrels. For sale for cash by O. HOLMES.

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,
DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Wilmington, North Carolina, wholesale dealers in Drugs, Select Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Patent Medicines, Varnish, old Liquors and Wines, Havana Cigars, &c., respectfully announce to physicians, merchants, and the public, that they have commenced an exclusive wholesale business in the above articles, at their old stand, where we shall keep a comprehensive stock of the best selections from the Northern markets, in quantities suited to the trade. In this New Enterprise we are determined to bestow the most careful attention. Believing the resources of that portion of the State which, with proper inducements, might most conveniently trade at this point, will warrant the undertaking on a more enlarged scale, it will be our object, with the facilities we possess in purchasing, to retain a liberal portion of this trade in our own State.
The greatly reduced prices at which we shall sell will enable the purchaser, in many instances, to save the freight and other charges from a Northern market, with the additional advantage of getting his Goods in a much shorter time.
We call particular attention from contractors and builders to our stock of Paints and Oils, which will always be large, and warranted of the best quality.
We have the various colors ground from pure materials, under our own supervision. Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oils, may always be had pure, and at low prices.
In order that we may be fully understood, we append, for the guidance of those interested, the present prices of the most prominent leading articles:

	Per pound		
Refined Alum,	5 cts.	Blue Pill mass, 1 lb. jars,	$1 00
" Saltpetre,	9 "	do do ¼ mer "	1 25
" Copperas,	2½ "	" Eng. Manders,	1 50
" Epsom Salts,	4 "	Balsam Copaiva,	37
" Glauber "	3 "	Calomel, in bulk,	1 75
" Saleratus,	7½ "	" 1 lb. bottles,	1 88
" Bicart Soda,	10 "	Hyd. Potass, per ounce,	50
Flour Sulphur,	6 "	Red Bark ext.	1 50
Castor Oil, per dozen,	$1 a $4	Yellow "	50
Sands' Sarsaparilla, }	$8 per	Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz.	38
Townsend's " }	dozen.	Olive Oil, qts., per dozen,	4 50

Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, } $8 per dozen.
Wistar's Balsam }
The above goods are warranted fresh, and of superior quality, or may be returned at our expense. Our terms are cash, or short time for approved credit.
November 16, 1849. 10

Schools.

Columbia Academy, Black Creek.
THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of Students on the fourth Monday in October instant, under the management of Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, late Teacher of the Hopewell Academy, Stantonsburg.
The locality being one of the most healthy in this part of the State, and the arrangement of terms such as to suit the means of of the humblest of our citizens, and, in addition, the acknowledged competency of Mr. R. as a Teacher, justify the subscribers in anticipating the co-operation of the public in the laudable work.

TERMS, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

1st Class,	(including a course up to mercantile arithmetic,)	$5 00
2nd do.	(from the 1st class up to entering on Eng. Grammar,)	7 00
3rd do.	(do. with E. Grammar,)	10 00
4th do.	Logic, Natural Philosophy, &c.	15 00

N. B.—Board will be afforded on the most reasonable terms.
☞ Books supplied to Students at a very small per cent. on New York prices. BUNYAN BARNES,
Chairman Board of Trustees.
Wayne county, N. C., October 19, 1849. 6-tf

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.
THE first session of this Institution will open on the first day of October, under the superintendence of JAMES H. BRENT, a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Its location is 12 miles East of Wilmington, on the road leading to Newbern, healthfully and pleasantly situated, in a neighborhood where Board may be obtained at $6 per month. Terms of tuition will be as follows, viz:
Lower branches of English, per session of 5 months,....$7 00
Higher do. do. together with Mathematics,..12 50
Latin and Greek,.......................................18 00
NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Pres't Board of Trustees.
September 14, 1849. 1-tf

MUSIC.—ERNST GRIMME, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music, respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he will open a MUSIC SCHOOL, on the 1st of September next. He will give instructions in Singing, on the Piano, Guitar, and other instruments. His abilities, as a competent Teacher, are known throughout the State; he can, therefore, give the most satisfactory reference. His method of teaching is entirely new, and combines science and execution. He will pay particular attention to tuning Pianos.
TERMS—24 Lessons at $15. All those who desire his services will please leave their address at Mrs. DEROSSET's boarding-house, at the BOOK STORE, or at S. & D. TELLER's Store.
August 10, 1849. 48-tf

Wilmington Music School, for Piano and Guitar.
BY MRS. H. WHITAKER.
TERMS, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:
For Piano or Guitar.......................................$20
A young Lady taking lessons on Guitar and Piano both, will only be charged.......................................30
New Music, and Instruction Books, for sale at her Music Room, on Market-street, opposite the Episcopal Church.
November 23, 1849. 11-tf

WANTED. A Teacher is wanted to take charge of the Public School for District No. 13, Sill's Creek, New Hanover county. Apply to E. T. J. PIGFORD,
JOHN GIDDENS,
WM. NEWTON,
Nov'r 16, 1849. 10-tf] Committee.

Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles.
L. H. PIERCE, Book-seller, Stationer, and dealer in Fancy Articles and Paper Hangings, respectfully calls attention to the large stock of BOOKS, &c., which he has recently received from the North, consisting of Miscellaneous works, School Books, Histories, Biographical works of great men, Travels, Poetry, Song Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, &c. &c.
Also, Parlor and Travelling Writing Desks, Port Folios, Paper Mache, a beautiful article; Morocco, gilt and plain.
And a variety of fancy Ink Stands; articles for worsted work, viz: Patterns of various styles; Worsted Needles; perforated Boards and Cards; Canvass, &c.
Also, Steel Beads, silk Twist, Tassels, Rings, Purse and Bag Clasps, all of which will be sold low. Nov. 16.

CAUTION EXTRA.
A man by the name of RUEL CLAPP has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it GENUINE, Original, &c. This Townsend is no doctor and never was, but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. He is sending out cards headed "Tricks of Quacks," in which he says, I have sold the use of my name for $1 a week. I will give S. P. Townsend $500 if he will produce one single solitary proof of this. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr.'s likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.
JACOB TOWNSEND.
Principal office, 102 Nassau-st., New-York City.

OLD DOCTOR
Jacob Townsend,
THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER
OF THE GENUINE

TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the AUTHOR and DISCOVERER of the GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA." Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful HEALING POWER. This

Grand and Unequalled Preparation

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principles by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the OLD DR.'S SARSAPARILLA. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which gives to it all its value. The

GENUINE
Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla

is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and LIVER COMPLAINT, and in RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA and PILES, COSTIVENESS, all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, and all affections arising from

Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from Indigestion, from Acidity of the Stomach; from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds; and promotes easy expectoration, and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

Female Complaints.

It works wonders in cases of fluor albus or whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity of the menstrual periods and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the Kidney Disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other diseases, as Spinal Irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.

It is not possible for this medicine to fail to do good; it has nothing in it which can ever harm; it can never sour or spoil, and therefore can never lose its curative properties. It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this, then,

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need!

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

Compared with the Old Dr.'s,

because of the GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION and

Never Spoils,

while the other DOES; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid! What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever-Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour acid fluid, which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound"
OF S. P. TOWNSEND!

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Jacob Townsend's GENUINE ORIGINAL SARSAPARILLA, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND!

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease, than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine containing all the properties of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes, which might render them the AGENTS of DISEASE instead of health?

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity—that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy,

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal!

and thus to have the unspeakable satisfaction of having raised multitudes of sufferers from the bed of sickness and despair to hope, health, and a length of years of happiness and usefulness.

Principal office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.
March 2, 1849—[25-1y

CORDAGE and Chandlery.—Just received per Schr. Alaric from New York, Manilla and Tarred Bolt Rope, all sizes; do. do. do. Standing Rigging, from 4 to 6½ inches; 20 Bales extra Oakum. Hand lines, Lead lines, Leads, &c. &c. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1849.

☞We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement in to-day's Journal, of the sale of negroes in Tarboro', Edgecombe county, on the 1st of January next.

☞The London Quarterly, or rather the American re-print, is before us. It is as able, but even more Tory, than usual. It has a very interesting article upon the signs of death, which also goes into an illustration of the feelings of death, from which we should judge that it is rather pleasant than otherwise. It seems that one of the most agreeable sensations in the world is that of being hanged, *after you get used to it*.

Ella Stratford is the title of a new novel, by the Countess of Blessington, which has been laid on our table by Mr. Pierce, who has it for sale at his store; price 25 cents. Lady Blessington's works are generally amusing.

Government Patronage and Family Influence.

The amount of money received by Mr. Crittenden's family and immediate friends, is about forty-six thousand dollars per annum; by Mr. Ewing and his friends, fifteen thousand four hundred; by Mr. Webster's kin, probably as much, if not more; and indeed, everything in the gift of the government worth having, is concentrated in a few families, or disposed of by their influence. We might mention cases nearer home, but we forbear, as they will readily suggest themselves.

A genius in Tennessee, named Collum, who wanted to be the whig candidate in opposition to General Barrow, characterized this anti-democratic feeling in the federal party with more truth than elegance, when he exclaimed—"Oh that I were a Barrow, if it were only a *Wheel*-barrow." Poor Collum felt that he could do nothing in opposition to the influence of the Barrows, who had absorbed all the patronage of the State. In a large scale, it is about as necessary to be considerable of a *Wheel*-barrow to receive any of the *pap*. As for the common people—Bah! What claims have they upon an administration that got up a diplomatic squabble, and risked the public tranquility, because the lady of the French Minister had once been a governess! As for the "Taylor democrats," some of the fellows were actually foolish enough to dream that they could get offices! Why, was ever such impudence thought of before? To be sure they *wheeled* about some, but still they are not *Barrows*. They are not connected with any of the *noblesse* of the ancient regime of federalism; in fact they *can't come it*—well they can't—and it serves them right. They ought to have known better.

Cuba.

The *Correo de los dos Mondos*, or Courier of the World, a Spanish paper, published in New York, states authoritatively that the Spanish Government has appointed six gentlemen to visit Cuba for the purpose of ascertaining the real state of its affairs, and the true character of public sentiment. It is further stated that this Commission is vested with *full powers if the emergency should arise, to make a transfer of the Island of Cuba to the United States of America, for such a sum as would not be unacceptable to the Spanish Court*. It would be hard to say how much attention this statement is entitled to, and yet there is nothing in it necessarily either improbable or impossible. The Spanish government must feel that Cuba will eventually become independent of its authority, and as certainly become annexed to the United States, and this, too, at no distant day. Convinced of this, it would unquestionably be to their interest to dispose of the Island to the United States, before the Cubans take the matter into their own hands.

The Simpson Case.

We notice in the last *Fayetteville Observer* a proclamation by Governor Manly, offering a reward of $200 for the arrest of Mrs. Simpson.—The last Carolinian, the Editor of which paper, Mr. Bayne, was a member of the Jury of Inquest, publishes a long statement of the affair, of which the following are the facts:—Mr. Simpson died at 9 o'clock P. M., on *Thursday*. The suddenness of his death aroused suspicion, and on *Saturday* morning a Coroner's Jury was impannelled, and an examination made. No marks of external violence being discovered, a medical examination was deemed necessary. Four physicians undertook the analysis of the stomach. This, Mr. Bayne says, all occurred on *Saturday*, and on the following *Tuesday*, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the physicians gave as the result of their labors, their opinion that the death had been caused by *arsenic*. The Coroner's Jury *then* sent for witnesses, and at midnight on Wednesday, made up their verdict as follows:

"That the said Alexander C. Simpson came to his death by poison received into his stomach. The Jury have patiently investigated the whole matter, and from the testimony submitted to them, they are inclined to think that poison was administered by Mrs. Ann K. Simpson, the wife of the deceased. They state, however, that the matter is involved in doubt, and they respectfully refer the whole case to the Superior Court now in session."

This verdict was placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Superior Court, himself a member of the Jury. On the following (Thursday) morning, the Coroner went in search of the Solicitor, Mr. Ashe, to receive his instructions in regard to the verdict, but Thursday being Thanksgiving day, he did not find him until dinner, previous to which time a bench warrant had been issued. The warrant was issued about 12 o'clock on Thursday.

The *Carolinian* further states, that there was no evidence before the Coroner's Jury calculated to show any disagreement between Mr. Simpson and his wife, nor that he had spoken of a divorce, nor that he had received any medicine from a physician, nor that she had changed any medicine; neither was there any direct proof that she had given him arsenic in any way. The evidence is purely circumstantial.

This, we believe, is a faithful synopsis of the statement of the *Carolinian*. We give it as we find it, without any expression of opinion beyond the conclusion to which every one who reads it must come, to wit: that certainly undue *haste* could not be charged against any of the parties concerned, as may easily be seen by comparing the dates of the different steps in the investigation. The death occurred on *Thursday*—the Jury was empannelled on *Saturday*—the physicians commenced their analysis on Saturday, and gave their opinion on the following *Tuesday* afternoon; and *then* witnesses were summoned, and the verdict rendered to all useful purposes on *Thursday* morning—and even then a warrant was not issued until the middle of the day. We have no earthly doubt of the rectitude of the Coroner and the Jury; but still, from the statement it *does* seem that there was a fault *somewhere*, which we hope time will either discover or explain away. We think it very improbable that Mrs. Simpson will be arrested, and indeed we have no wish to identify ourselves with those whose zeal might lead them into acts and expressions more indicative of angry or revengeful feelings, than of a desire for justice, but nevertheless, we think that a further explanation is due to the character of all concerned. This we feel certain, will be given in due time, and until then, we dismiss the subject, with the simple remark, that should anything like collusion be *proved*, it cannot be too severely punished, nor too strongly reprobated.

Proposed Compromise.

From various sources, and in different ways, intimations are dropped of a proposed compromise of the slavery question, which will, probably, be introduced into the next Congress, rumor says, by Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, or by some other prominent member of either House from the South. The basis of this new effort at compromise, is stated to be as follows: To establish the Mormon territory of Deseret—to decline to receive all California as a State, but to divide it by the line of 36 deg. 30 min., into two parts, between the North and South, and a port or two on the Pacific—to admit the Northern part at once as a State, and the Southern part when she is ready to come in—to carve a new Southern State out of Texas, as an offset to Alta California; and to submit the boundary dispute between New Mexico and Texas to a board of commissioners.

This, we believe, would be satisfactory to the South and to a respectable portion of the North, but we do not think that it will be passed during the coming session. After all, the people of the territories will be apt to take their own way about it, let Congress do as it will. It is more than questionable, whether any action will be taken upon the subject. Our territories certainly exhibit a practical example of *self*-government, for it would be hard to show what assistance they receive from Congress, or the General Government.

Announcement in advance.

The Organs of the administration have announced, in advance of any statement of facts or figures, that there *will be* a deficit in the revenue for the two coming years—1850 and 1851. The amount of the deficit is stated at from fifteen to twenty millions. As to how this occurs we are not informed, beyond the vague statement that a loan to that amount will be necessary, and that this necessity is not created in order to meet the current expenses of the Government. The Mexican war is charged with the blame of what, no doubt, arises from the extravagance or incompetence of the administration. However, Congress will meet next week, and perhaps we shall then know something of this mysterious business.

Appointment of Col. Webb—A full Mission to Austria.—It is now definitely ascertained that Col. J. Watson Webb, of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, in speaking of whom Old Zachary expressed such a hard opinion, has received the mission to Austria, which is to be raised from a Chargeship to the dignity of a full mission, as a reward for the services of this immaculate partizan, and as a farther testimonial of the Cabinet's approbation of, and sympathy with, the butcheries of that Jackall Court. It would be more in keeping with the genius of this country, to have suspended all diplomatic relations with the murderers of Hungary.

A Victim of Circumstances.

There are circumstances occurring around us every day, which, were they not painful, would unquestionably be ludicrous. One of these circumstances is the peculiar position and condition of Father Matthew, the "Apostle of Temperance," as he has been called. Some time after the Rev. Father's arrival in this country, he visited Boston, and was then and there set upon by certain fanatics, with Wm. Lloyd Garrison and other notorious abolitionists at their head, who insisted that he should identify himself with them in their incendiary course in regard to slavery and so forth. Father Matthew very properly declined having anything to do with them, stating, at the same time, that he came as a Temperance lecturer—not as a political emissary—that he was determined to confine himself to the legitimate sphere of his duty in the temperance cause, without either interference or expression of opinion upon a question of domestic policy, with which he had nothing to do, and any connexion with which might detract from his usefulness. As might have been foreseen, he was most bitterly—we might say, brutally—denounced by this clique, as a wolf in sheep's clothing, and heaven only knows what else. Time passed, however, and we had almost forgotten Father Matthew, Garrison, &c., until it was suddenly brought to our mind by a similar demonstration by people, the very antipodes of the Boston abolitionists. Ex-Governor Lumpkin, of Ga., has written a letter revoking the invitation tendered Father Matthew, on behalf of the Georgia State Temperance Society, because Mr. Matthew, after having spurned all connection with the abolitionists, would not avow himself an advocate of slavery. Some of the Georgia papers go so far as to denounce him as an incendiary, a man not to be trusted, and all that.—Now, we must be permitted to say that we think this is wrong, and unjust, to use no harsher words. Father Matthew is a stranger. He repudiates all interference with slavery, or, indeed, with any other political or religious question, but the single matter of temperance, and for his exertions in this cause all are inclined to give him credit. Why, then, force upon him a question which has assumed a strongly political and sectional character. Both duty and policy council him to let it alone. The substance of his answer to the Boston fanatics, is just as applicable on the other side. "Gentlemen," said Father Matthew then, "I come to preach Temperance and reformation to all, but more especially to the erring of my own countrymen. I came not as a Priest, nor a politician."

Of Father Matthew we know nothing but what we have learned through the medium of the Press and some few persons of our acquaintance, who have seen him. From "all the lights now before us," we should set him down as a gentleman, modest, amiable and unpresuming. Of his piety we say nothing. As a protestant, of course we differ from him in matters of religious faith; but although our sojourn in this world has not been long, still it has been sufficient to convince us of the fact that some better criterion of faith is wanted, than the mere attendance upon a particular church, or of piety, besides the professions of the individual. At any rate, that charity that thinketh no evil, is the crowning virtue of the christian character, without which all others are worthless and void, and a little of it should be exercised upon all occasions.

The True Delta.—For the week past we have been in the receipt of a new daily paper under the above title, just started in New Orleans, by Messrs. Davis & Maginnis. Both gentlemen, we believe, were formerly connected with the "Delta," and, of course, are possessed of practical experience in the conduct of a daily journal. The "True Delta" will compare very favorably with any of its competitors for public favor, in a city whose daily press stands pre-eminent for spirit and enterprise. The New Orleans papers are unquestionably the neatest in their appearance, and the spiciest in their contents, of any in the Union. We wish the "True Delta" the utmost success.

South Carolina Legislature.—The Legislature of South Carolina assembled at Columbia on the 26th instant. We find the message of Gov. Seabrook in the Charleston Courier. He takes high ground upon the subject of Federal relations, and the interference of the Northern States with the slavery question.

Turpentine Distillery Burnt.—The Turpentine Distillery, the property of Mr. Lewis F. Carr, in Sampson county, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Saturday last. Loss estimated at about $2,000.—*Commercial*.

Interesting Correspondence.

We make room for the annexed correspondence between Mr. Foote, Democratic Senator from Mississippi, and Mr. Clingman, a leading Whig member of Congress from North Carolina, because we believe that the subject itself will ensure for it a perusal, even apart from the additional interest which it derives from the position of the corresponding parties. It will serve to convey some idea of the feeling prevailing upon the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, and its application to the territories of the United States. We need not say that the state of feeling indicated by these letters is calculated to give the most lively satisfaction. The correspondence first appeared in the National Intelligencer:

LETTER FROM MR. FOOTE, OF MISSISSIPPI, TO MR. CLINGMAN, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Washington, Nov. 10, 1849.

Sir: Being casually informed of your recent arrival in this city, I seize the opportunity of inviting your attention to a subject of high importance to the whole country, and of especial concern to the Southern States of the confederacy—one of which you have the honor to represent in the councils of the nation. The session of Congress is almost at hand, and indications are abroad, and every moment multiplying, which seem to render it quite probable that the *Wilmot Proviso* and the *abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia*, will be again brought forward, either in the Senate or House of Representatives, and supported by the zealous and unscrupulous advocates of these two mischievous measures with increased violence and confirmed pertinacity. It is most evident to me that the *Union* itself will be put in serious jeopardy by the movements thus menaced, as I hold it to be certain that no State of the South will patiently acquiesce in either of the aggressions alluded to. I regret to perceive that there is an erroneous impression widely prevalent in the North that the South is neither in *earnest* nor *united* in any scheme of opposition and resistance to the insulting encroachments now so fiercely threatened. If this impression is permitted to remain uncorrected until either of the meditated outrages referred to shall have been perpetrated, it is to be feared that it will be too late to save the Republic from consequences too dreadful to be contemplated without a feeling of patriotic solicitude and alarm; whereas, it is my firm conviction that, if the sober thinking men of the free States could once ascertain the dangers that demagogues and fanatical agitators are fast bringing upon them and their unoffending brethren of the South, by the advocacy of schemes of injustice and oppression which cannot possibly result in practical benefit to any section or State of the confederacy, they would rise up, without further delay, and say to the agents of sedition, who have heretofore sported with their credulity and abused their confidence, that the period has at length arrived when they will not longer permit them, in their name, to trample the sacred provisions of the constitution under foot, and embroil the legislative councils of the nation in unseemly and wicked controversy.

Taking this view of the matter, and knowing that you have had an opportunity of conferring freely during the past summer with your fellow-citizens of North Carolina, I venture to lay before you the resolutions recently adopted by the Southern Convention of the State of Mississippi, and call upon you to say whether or not you approve them, and whether they are, in your opinion, approved in the State of North Carolina and the South generally. Being a prominent member of the Whig party, you will doubtless feel authorized to speak, in language too explicit to be misunderstood, as to the probable action of your political associates in the South, should the present sectional contest be pushed to extremities. In the Convention of Mississippi, you will observe, both the two great political parties of the country were equally represented; the resolutions, *unanimously* adopted by that body, may be therefore regarded as declarative of the views and feelings of the whole State.—However it may possibly be elsewhere, I can assure you most confidently that the people of Mississippi look upon the slavery question, in its existing aspects, as above party. I am well satisfied that this is the condition of things generally in the South; and I hope that you will feel justified in expressing a concurrent opinion.

I had the honor of addressing, a few days since, inquiries similar to those now propounded to you to your distinguished colleague, the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, who proposes, so soon as the physical indisposition with which he is at present afflicted will permit, to declare his views upon the whole subject in a somewhat extended form. I am gratified to know, and to be specially authorized to state, that he fully and warmly approves the proceedings of our Mississippi Convention, as was certainly to be expected from one always ready heretofore, as he has been, to defend the honor and safety of the South against aggressions either actual or meditated, from whatever quarter they might emanate.

I have the honor to be, very cordially and respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

H. S. FOOTE.

Hon. Thos. L. Clingman.

[REPLY OF MR. CLINGMAN TO MR. FOOTE.]

City of Washington, Nov. 13, 1849.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 10th instant has been received, in which you ask my own views, as well as my opinion, as to what will be the course of the South in either of the contingencies referred to.—Your position as a representative of one of the States, and the consideration due you personally, merit alike a prompt reply.

Having on former occasions given my views in detail with reference to the whole subject, it is not necessary for me to do so at this time. I proceed, therefore, to give you simply the general results of my reflections.

The Federal Government, because it is the government of the *United States*, is the trustee and agent for *all* the states and their citizens. Every power, therefore, which it can rightfully exercise, it must of necessity exercise for the benefit of all the parties to it. The territory of the United States being the common property, the government is bound to administer it as far as practicable for the benefit of all the States as well as their citizens. A difference, however, exists among them in relation to the institution of slavery. When then the constitution was formed, twelve of the thirteen States were slaveholding. That instrument, though it has clauses expressly inserted for the protection of the rights and interests of slaveholders, contains no provision for the abolition of slavery any where. If the government, therefore, can properly exercise such a power in any instance, it must be because its duties as a general agent, acting so as to meet the interest and views of its principals, require it. But fifteen of the thirty States of the Union still maintain the institution of slavery. It is obvious, therefore, that the government could not, consistently with its powers as a general agent, exclude the slaveholders as a class from all participation in the enjoyment of the territory of the United States. It is, on the contrary, under solemn obligations to respect the rights of all. It has always heretofore, as I understand its action, shown a sense of this obligation. When the much-talked of ordinance was adopted, by which the territory north of the Ohio river was made free, all that portion of country south of the river to the Gulf of Mexico was left to be occupied by slaveholders. When slavery was abolished in the northern part of the Louisiana territory, the southern portion, regarded as the most suitable for slaveholders, was left to be so occupied. On the annexation of Texas, when a provision against slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min. was incorporated, much the more valuable portion was left still for the use of slaveholders.

But it is now proposed to adopt the policy of excluding slaveholders as such, from *all the territory* of the United States. This would be an entire revolution in the action of the Government; a revolution which could not occur without a total violation of the spirit and essence of the constitution. Since those citizens who do not own slaves are permitted to occupy every part of the territory of the Union, it has been doubted by many whether the government can rightfully exclude slaveholders from any portion of the common property. But, even if there should be a power to divide the public territory for convenience between the two classes, it is perfectly clear that there can be no right to *exclude one class entirely*. I have heretofore said that I should regard such an exclusion as being *as a great violation of the constitution as the Government could possibly commit*. But even if this action should be viewed simply as an enormous abuse of power, it would be not the less objectionable. The government has unlimited powers in relation to the establishment of post offices throughout the Union. If, however, it were to withdraw all the post offices from the slaveholding States on the ground that the citizens of those States were not worthy of the countenance and aid of the government, we should have as much reason to complain of such action as if it involved a clear infraction of the letter of the constitution.

In a word, if the government should adopt the policy of excluding slaveholders, as such, from all the territory of the United States, it would in substance and effect *cease to be the Government of the United States*. While the form of the constitution might remain the same, its character would be essentially changed.

Ought the Southern States to acquiesce in this great organic change in our political system? Ought they to remain members of an association which had in utter disregard of plain constitutional guaranties, degraded them from their position of equality? As history furnishes no record of any people who have prospered after they had forfeited their self-respect, by submitting to be degraded to a state of political vassalage, I hold it to be the duty of the Southern States to *resist* this change. That resistance, to be effectual, should be commensurate with the violence of the attack. This they owe to the cause of constitutional liberty, to justice, and to their own honor.

With reference to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, I will simply say, that waiving all controversy in relation to constitutional right, and obligation to the adjoining States, if such an event were to occur at this time, it would not take place in obedience to the wishes of the citizens of the District, but would be brought about at the instance of the inhabitants of the States. But these persons have no right to control the local affairs of this District.—Should Congress, therefore thus act at their instigation, it would be guilty of an act of tyranny so insulting and so gross as to justify a withdrawal of confidence from such a Government.

You ask, in the second place, what I believe likely to be the course of the South should such a contingency occur? There was but one of the States having any considerable number of slaves in relation to which I had any doubts. From her frontier position and the powerful influences brought to bear on her, I had some fears as to what might be the action of Kentucky. But I have been gratified beyond expression by the gallant stand which that noble State has recently taken. She has thereby shown that she will not abandon her sisters in the hour of danger, but that she will, if necessary, take the front rank in the struggle for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the white race of the South. The union of both parties in Mississippi is a type of what will occur elsewhere. The Southern States ought to have but one feeling on this question, as they can have but one destiny. I have no doubt but that over the entire South there would be a vastly greater unanimity than existed in the *old thirteen slave States* when they decided to resist British aggressions. If a few individuals should attempt to take a different course they would be swept away in the general current.—Long before the struggle should come to the worst the South would present an unbroken front.

I am not unaware, sir, that in making so brief and concise a statement of my views, I incur the risk of misconception and of misrepresentation, but I should feel that I did not appreciate the momentous nature of the subject, if I could attach consequence to mere personal considerations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

Hon. H. S. Foote.

P. S.—Since the above letter was written, it has been submitted to my colleague, Mr. Mangum, and he concurs fully in all its general conclusions, and avows his purpose to make known his views at length at an early day, and entertains the opinion that the Federal Government has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery either in the States or the Territories, and that all precedents, whether legislative or judicial, because adopted without due consideration, are not obligatory. T. L. C.

Mutiny on board the U. S. Ship Germantown.

The Norfolk Herald publishes an account of a mutiny last Sunday night week, on board the U. S. ship Germantown, Com. Lowndes. It has delayed giving publicity to the affair in order to obtain correct particulars, as follows:

"At half-past nine there was much noise and disturbance on the berth deck, to which the 1st Lieutenant repaired for the purpose of suppressing it.—While superintending orders to this effect, he was struck by a man upon whom irons were about to be fixed. The noise of the melee sounded through the ship, and the officers, four from the wardroom and three from the steerage, rushed out, sword in hand, to his assistance. A crowd having formed around, it was considered advisable to remove the man to the quarter-deck. The order for this purpose was greeted by loud huzzas, groans, and hisses, on the part of the crew, with a general rush from their hammocks.

"At this time a belaying pin was hurled towards the small band of officers who had mustered upon the berth deck to maintain intact the honor and discipline of the American Navy, which was now threatened by a mutinous and insubordinate crew. It was then suggested that the officers should repair to the quarter deck, and that the crew should be called to quarters; for the groans, hisses, and belaying pins declared, in manifestations not to be mistaken, that the contagion of insubordination had spread to a dangerous and alarming extent.

"The crew were called to quarters. This appeal to their sense of duty, we regret to learn, was met on their part by a shower of belaying pins—some of which, in their transit, left the 'whiff and wind' upon the faces of the officers.

"The call to quarters having been responded to by a volley of belaying pins, the officers, armed only with swords and cutlasses, and the marines being only five in number, and with unloaded muskets, it was in general consultation determined to send for the marine guard of the Pennsylvania to suppress the mutiny.

"The crew remained below some minutes after the boat had pushed off from the Pennsylvania. An order was then given to man the starboard battery.—The men yet hanging back, the order was repeated, and then obeyed; when those who manifested mutinous conduct were ironed."

Irish Patriots Quarreling.—Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGhee, of the New York Nation, and Mr. M. Doheny, correspondent of the Dublin Irishman, quarrelled on Friday in Fulton street, New York, about some articles written by them respectively.—Mr. Doheny struck a blow, which was not returned. A warrant was then issued to arrest Doheny for an assault.

Virginia Election.—Wheeling, Nov. 24, 1849.—The sheriff has just returned from Morgantown, and brings the returns of the election: Haymond's (whig) majority in Marion is 83, in Taylor 2, in Ohio 451, Marshall 155; Thompson's (Dem) majority in Monongalia 217, Tyler 4, Barbour 86, Randolph 64, Preston 111, Wetzell 82, Brook 4, Hancock 57. Haymond's total majority, 66.

Special Term.—Our Cumberland litigants will be glad to learn that Judge Dick, at the request of the Grand Jury, has appointed a Special Term of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, to be held on the 2d Monday of February next.

The great amount of business on the docket, and the number of mistrials, new trials granted, and new cases, would probably occupy a perpetual session of Court.—*North Carolinian*.

A New Title.—The Washington Republic suggests that the style and title of the new King of Mosquito should be, "His Majesty, Gallinipper the First." A contemporary makes the further suggestion, that the Republic should be called "Gallinipper the Second," from the very free way in which it has been bleeding the Treasury.

U. S. Steamer Powhattan.—This magnificent steamship, now on the stocks at the Gosport Navy Yard, will be launched early in the spring. Her engines are in progress of construction at the Gosport Iron Works. Her boilers, now nearly completed, will weigh probably a quarter of a million pounds, and cost about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, the cost of copper alone amounting to ninety thousand dollars. The following are her dimensions:

Between perpendiculars	250	feet.	
Length of keel	246	"	
Breadth of beam	45	"	
Breadth over guards	72	"	
Depth of hold	26	"	6 in.
Estimated misplacement	4130	tons.	

Forgery.—A man named Daniel Newton was arrested on Tuesday last on a charge of forgery. He offered a check for $1,500 at the bank of Cape Fear and another for the same amount at the Br. Bank of the State, with the names of D. Murphey and D. Newkirk. After an examination before Col. J. T. Miller, Magistrate of Police, he was fully committed for trial.—*Commercial 29th*.

☞The last Greensborough Patriot states that there has been *One Hundred and Sixty Thousand dollars* subscribed to the stock of the Central Railroad in the County of Guilford.

Eulogy on Ex-President Polk.

We publish the concluding portion of the eloquent eulogy on the late Ex-President Polk, delivered in Nashville, Tenn., on the 1st instant, by A. O. P. Nicholson, Esq.:

In glancing the eye over the eventful administration of President Polk, the mind is arrested by two features in it, which stand out in bold relief—the Mexican war and the immense accessions of territory to our national domain.

Need I stop to calculate or measure the amount of national glory won by our gallant armies on the battle-fields of Mexico? The voice of an astonished world has already pronounced our eulogium. What corner of the earth, or what isle of the ocean, is so remote that it has not heard of Monterey—of Buena Vista—of Vera Cruz—of Cerro Gordo—of Contreras—of Chapultepec—of Molino del Rey? Each one of these names is a tower of strength, resplendent with the halo of our victories, on which the eyes of freedom's votaries throughout the world are gazing with longing admiration, whilst tyrants everywhere look upon them and tremble. They are so many lofty bulwarks of national defence, whose bright beacon-fires proclaim to crowned heads that our sacred honor can never be insulted with impunity. The exhibitions of moral and physical power displayed by our countrymen have dispelled a delusion under which foreign powers had long labored. They were ready to concede that, on our own soil, and in defence of our homes and family altars, our power could set invasion at defiance, but they denied to us the capacity or the willingness to redress our wrongs, to avenge our insults, and to vindicate national honor, by seeking our enemies and meeting danger in a foreign land. Henceforth they will concede that, although we are a patient, long-suffering people, slow to anger and devoted to peace, yet, that, in vindicating our national honor, our power is as terrible in prosecuting as in resisting an invasion.

This conviction, fastened upon the foreign mind by the memorable events of the Mexican war, will in future constitute our "shield and buckler" against insult or aggression, even more effectual than strong walls or frowning battlements. As the mind of the patriot runs over the long catalogue of glorious achievements, his heart beats with quicker and stronger devotion to his country, and his bosom swells with a loftier pride in being an American citizen. He feels that in all the elements of national strength, national grandeur, and national glory, his country stands upon an elevation which it never before occupied. Whilst he sheds a tear to the memory of the gallant dead, whose bones are mouldering in a distant land, his heart overflows with gratitude to the patriotic wisdom of the statesman, and to the heroic courage and chivalry of the officers and soldiers who accomplished so much for their country.

But this is no more than the beginning of our national destiny—the mere rosy tints of the early dawn, bespeaking the transcendent effulgence of the rising sun of day. When Mr. Polk ascended the executive chair, the march of freedom's empire westward was bounded by the Rocky mountains. There sat the genius of Liberty on the craggy summit of this lofty battlement of nature, gazing down upon the broad Pacific, and anxious to bathe her feet in its smooth and peaceful waters. To the northwest lay Oregon, subject only to the laws of savage Indians and of usurping Britons. To the southwest lay New Mexico and California, in which Mexican despotism maintained a precarious dominion over the semi-barbarous tribes of mixed nations. To the southeast lay Texas, where freedom had erected her altar, but where Mexican infatuation was threatening to carry indiscriminate destruction and extermination. Four years roll away, and how changed the scene! By the magic operation of two treaties, these four empires of territory are born into the republican family! What an acquisition! Give wings to your minds and trace around its boundaries. See it extending along the Gulf of Mexico, from the Sabine to the Rio del Norte—then westward spanning the continent, and looking out upon the Pacific through seventeen degrees of north latitude, embracing the entire western slope of the Rocky mountains, and encircling with an empire of wealth and power the mouth of the great Mississippi! Throughout this vast region nature has deposited in abundance the means of agricultural, mineral, and commercial wealth, but there they were valueless for the great purposes for which God created them, until they were brought within the influence of the enterprise and industry of a free people under the wise policy of our late illustrious ex-President. Already the tide of emigration, quickened by the miraculous accounts of mineral wealth which reach us by every arrival, has commenced the work of peopling and reclaiming this immense territory. We may well pause to look with astonishment upon our stupendous structure of republicanism, when this vast empire shall be filled with an industrious population, when its unbounded resources shall be developed, when State after State shall have knocked and received admittance into our Union, until our mighty republic shall present the grand spectacle of a confederacy of sovereign States, spanning the continent from ocean to ocean. What nation upon the face of the earth will then dispute our pre-eminence in moral and physical power, in national grandeur and happiness?

But the picture of our national destiny is not yet fully drawn. In securing the long line of Pacific coast, with its noble harbors, President Polk has snatched the sceptre of commerce from the Old World and transferred it to the New. He has laid the foundation of a total revolution in the trade of the world. Henceforth we command the wealth of the Pacific and Indian oceans. He has procured the key that will unlock the boundless treasures of the East.—When the indomitable perseverance and enterprise of our countrymen shall have connected the Atlantic with the Pacific by railroad communication, (and who now doubts such a connexion?) we become at once masters of the commerce of the world. Our position will insure to us a virtual monopoly of the vast oriental trade, and in all ages this trade has carried along with it wealth and dominion.

A distinguished statesman of our country has traced its history and value with an eloquence which cannot but excite our admiration: "Look at its ancient channels and the cities which it raised into kingdoms, and the population which upon its treasures became resplendent in science, learning, and the arts. Tyre, Sidon, Balbeck, Palmyra, Alexandria, among its ancient emporiums, attest the power of this commerce to enrich, to aggrandize and to enlighten nations. Constantinople in the middle ages, and in the time of the Crusades, was the wonder of Western Europe; and all because she was then a thoroughfare of Asiatic commerce. Genoa and Venice, mere cities, in latter time became the match of kingdoms and the envy of kings, from the mere divided streams of this commerce of which they became the thoroughfare. Lisbon had her day, and Portugal her pre-eminence during the little while that the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope put her in communication with the East. Amsterdam, the city of a little territory rescued from the sea, and the seven United Provinces not equal to one of our lesser States, became great in arms, in letters, in wealth and power—and all upon the East India trade. And London—what makes her the commercial mistress of the world? What makes an Island no larger than our first class States, the mistress of possessions in the four quarters of the globe—a match for half Europe and dominant in Asia? What makes all this, or contributes most to make it, but this same Asiatic trade? In no instance has it failed to carry the nation or the people which possessed it to the highest pinnacle of wealth and power, and with it the highest attainments of letters, arts and sciences."

With a proper appreciation of the inestimable value of this trade, you will understand the motives which actuated British statesmen in their effort to hold on to Oregon, and to prevent the success of our policy in the acquisition of Texas and California.—You will understand, also, why they are now straining every nerve to obtain a foothold on the western continent. Great Britain was struggling to maintain the mastery over the commercial world, which she had enjoyed with undisputed sway for ages. She saw a gigantic rival rising up in the west, and she saw with consternation that that rival was guided by counsels of statesmanship, which would win from her the sceptre of commerce, unless thwarted by her active interference. The same superior statesmanship which fixed its eye upon the trade of the East, as the grand object of its policy, saw that to make that policy completely successful, no further European colonization should be tolerated on the western continent.

Time will attest the sagacity of President Polk in proclaiming this noble doctrine to the powers of Europe. If it shall be maintained with unshrinking firmness in the future policy of our country, our government will stand the acknowledged colossus of nations, dispensing commercial law to the world, radiating the benign influence of its free institutions to every quarter of the globe, and securing its own citizens in the enjoyment of unexampled prosperity and happiness. Each succeeding sun will rise and set upon the freest, the happiest, and the most powerful people on the face of the earth—a people in whose hearts will be forever embalmed the name and memory of James K. Polk, as one of the purest patriots, wisest statesmen, and greatest benefactors of our country.

The administration of which I have attempted to give a mere outline, came to a close on the 5th of March, 1849. The entire work chalked out for execusion in Mr. Polk's inaugural address, and even more had been accomplished—nothing that he had undertaken was left unfinished or incomplete. Our difficulties with foreign nations had all been amicably or honorably adjusted, and we were at peace with the world, whilst prosperity and happiness prevailed throughout our own country. With the witness of a good conscience attesting that he had faithfully discharged his whole duty, Mr. Polk, with unaffected cheerfulness, resigned the insignia of office, surrendered the helm to his illustrious successor, and descended into the ranks as a private citizen. His journey homeward was marked by a succession of enthusiastic demonstrations of popular approbation and attachment, which gave to it more the appearance of a victorious military chieftain returning home covered with laurels, than of a private citizen seeking the retirement of a quiet home.

No man ever sought the happiness of private life with better prospects of finding it than did Mr. Polk. With ample means to command every comfort, he had the society and companionship of a wife whose superior intellectual endowments, combined with the choicest graces and virtues of female excellence, qualified her to shed lustre upon public station, or to infuse contentment and happiness into the domestic circle.—How great an accession he would have been to our immediate society, where he had determined to spend the evening of his life, all who have appreciated his eminent private vertues will readily understand. Plain and simple in his manners, mild and forbearing in his temper, kind and sociable in his disposition, liberal and tolerant in his opinions, accessible and easy in his intercourse, free and lively in his conversation, he was eminently fitted to adorn and enliven the social circle, whilst his habitual and conscientious regard for virtue and morality in all his conduct, combined with his uniform reverential respect for the Christian religion, was well calculated to give weight to the influence of his example. He was a regular reader of the Bible, and a constant attendant upon divine worship. As illustrative of his private habits and opinions in connexion with religious subjects, I may be indulged in quoting entire a memorandum made by him on his fiftieth birth day, and left amongst his papers. It is as follows:

"Sunday, Nov. 2, 1845.—Attended the Methodist Church (called the Foundry Church) to-day in company with private secretary, J. Knox Walker. It was an inclement day—there being rain from an early hour in the morning—and Mrs. Polk, and the ladies of my household did not attend church to-day. Mrs. Polk, being a member of the Presbyterian church, I generally attend that church with her, though my opinions and predilections are in favor of the Methodist Church.

"This was my birth-day—being fifty years old—having been born, according to the Family Register in the Family Bible, corroborated by the account given me by my mother, on the 2d of November, 1795.

"The text to-day was from the Acts of the Apostles, chap. 17, verse 31: 'Because he hath appointed a day in the which he will judge the world in righteousness by the man whom he hath ordained.' It was communion day in the church and the sermon was solemn and forcible. It awakened the reflection that I had lived fifty years, and before fifty years more would expire, I would be sleeping with the generations which have gone before me. I thought of the vanity of this world's honors—how little they would profit me half a century hence—and that it was time for me to be 'putting my house in order.'"

In addition to the enjoyment which he anticipated in the domestic and social circle, in his retirement, he had determined to employ his leisure hours in literary pursuits, and in arranging, digesting, and preparing the ample materials in his possession for a historical review of the political events of his own times. With such hopes and anticipations he had looked forward, with pleasure, to the termination of his public career as the commencement of a new era of domestic and social happiness in his retirement. To the enjoyment of such a retirement he was strongly invited by the precarious condition of his physical constitution, which had been greatly enfeebled and shattered by the excessive labors and cares of public life. When he returned amongst us, we were all struck by the marks of premature old age in his personal appearance. Four years before, we had seen him standing erect in our midst, in the prime and vigor of manhood, receiving the warm congratulations of his neighbors and friends upon his elevation to the highest office in the world. It was my fortune to be the organ through whom those congratulations were tendered to him. How little did I then suppose that, at the end of four years, I should see him return with locks vieing in whiteness with the snow, and his body bending as if under the age of many years! Much less did it occur to my mind that in so short a time I should be called to stand at his tomb and recount the virtues and services of his life! But such has been the will of an all-wise Providence, and we bow to it with becoming submission. He returned among us literally worn out in the service of his country; and instead of finding the years of happiness which he sought in his beautiful retreat, he returned only to mingle for a few days with his friends and then find an early grave. The dread summons, however, was not unexpected to him, nor was he unprepared to meet it. The conviction fastened upon his mind on his fiftieth birth-day had never been erased, nor had he abandoned the resolution then formed—he had "put his house in order," and, through faith in the blood of a Redeemer, he had made his peace with God, and was prepared to pass through the dark valley of the shadow of death without fear. After attaching himself to that branch of the church for which he had long cherished and expressed his predilection, he waited with calm resignation and composure the approach of death. Watched over and consoled in his expiring moments by the partner of his bosom, whose society, for more than twenty years, had thrown around his life its purest enjoyment; and by the venerable mother who gave him birth, whose prayers then, as during a long life, were ascending to God for his choicest blessings on her son, together with many of her near and dear relatives and friends, he sunk gently and quietly to sleep on the 15th of June, 1849, to wake no more until the morning of the resurrection. He had lived the life of an honest man, a pure patriot, and virtuous statesman—he died the death of a true Christain. For the former he had his reward in this world—for the latter a far richer reward in the world to come.

He's gone to his home, like a well-ripen'd sheaf,
The ear in its fullness, and sear in its leaf;
The angels have borne him with joy to the skies,
The portals of Heaven have closed on their prize.

He's gone, like the sun at the dying of day,
When shades veil the earth as its light fades away!
In greatness he ruled, and in glory he rose,
When called by the Saviour from this world of woes.

He's gone, like the waters in brightness that flow,
While verdure and flowers clothe their banks as they go,
Till forth to the deep, in their grandeur they roll;
He's gone to the ocean, the home of the soul.

He's gone! and the nation in sackcloth is dressed;
We mingle our tears round the place of his rest!
Like a widow, who deeply doth mourn in her weeds,
We linger in love round the scene of his deeds.

He watch'd o'er the nation, he saw her bright form
Arise in its beauty 'mid battle and storm;
Our sighs, like an orphan's, are heavily drawn,
While speaks the cold marble—he is gone! he is gone!

A Great Political Stroke.

The N. Y. Merchant's Day Book, a neutral paper, thus explains one of the causes of the success of the Whig ticket in that city on Tuesday:

A Great Political Stroke by the Africans.—The "colored gentlemen," who have been laying low and keeping dark for the last year or two, made one of those bold political strokes yesterday, that tell upon the destiny of a party. General Downing, the leader of the African party in this city, had his cohorts well drilled, and has stood for months past in the back ground closely watching the movements of the contending parties. As soon as the coalition between the factionists was formed, his keen eye saw that the Whigs would be beaten unless some grand flareup took place among the Locofocos. Night before last he marshaled his host and prepared for the onset. The sun never rose on a prouder battalion, or more determined leader than that of the African army yesterday morning. The battle commenced, and throughout the day the opposing armies contested most valiantly every inch of ground. Victory wavered, and just when it was thought that the Whigs would go down in despair und a general rout among their ranks close the day, Downing appeared upon the field. His dark columns came slowly up to the fight, and as he marshaled his army in front of the enemy, and poured down upon them the whole weight of his frown, their "ranks went down like frost work," and the day was won.

If the Whigs don't give Downing a foreign mission, or make him store-keeper after this, they will prove themselves an ungrateful set of scamps.

Foreign News—Arrival of the Caledonia.

The British steamship *Caledonia* arrived at Boston on the evening of the 24th inst. We find the annexed details of her news in the *Baltimore Sun:*

England.

The new Minister to the United States, Sir HENRY BULWER, had sailed from Portsmouth in the steam-sloop Hecate, for this city, according to the Hants Telegraph.

The first business of Sir H. BULWER, envoy to the United States, on his arrival, will be to know what encouragement, if any, the United States have given to the attempted withdrawal of Canada from the British rule. It is understood that he has full powers to resist, energetically, all attempts at interference on the part of the United States in the Nicaragua affairs.

It is also understood that the British Government has intimated to the Governor of Canada that no coercive measure will be adopted to prevent an annexation to the United States, if the popular will be decidedly expressed in favor of that measure.

The British Parliament is prorogued until the 10th January next.

The Queen has issued a proclamation for a day of general thanksgiving, on the 15th December, on account of the abatement of the cholera in England and Ireland.

Ireland.

Ireland remains perfectly quiet. The 5th of November, of which apprehensions were entertained, passed off without disturbance.

Russia and Turkey.

The decisive attitude assumed by England on the Turkish question has annoyed the Emperor very much. He has caused Count Nesselrode to address an energetic note to the English government on the subject. In this note, the Emperor protests against this hostile demonstration in the midst of peace and against the right which England arrogates to herself to interfere in a matter which regards only Russia and the Sublime Porte. As to the difficulties which this affair may give rise to, the interpetration of the treaty between those two powers belongs (says the note) to them alone, and England ought to remain completely unconnected with it.

The following paragraph is given in addition:

"The Emperor has signified, it is said, to FAUD EFFENDI, that he may now consider his mission as terminated; that his presence at St. Petersburg was a violation of a convention entered into between the Sublime Porte and Russia, according to which the Sultan could not send an extraordinary ambassador to St. Petersburg without having first given notice to the Russian embassy; that he, in a sentiment of friendship, had been pleased to accord an audience of honor to the Sultan's envoy, but that from the moment that this latter had considered it necessary to appeal to the intervention of France and England, his kind disposition towards the Sublime Porte must naturally be changed, and henceforth the communication of the Turkish envoy must take place through the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

FUAD EFFENDI has been informed by Count NESSELRODE that the Czar demands that the Hungarian refugees shall be located in the interior of Candia, or on such other point of the Turkish territory as may afford the greatest facilities for keeping them under surveillance.

If any of the refugees wish to go to France or England, they may be permitted so to do. The Czar will take no notice of their departure, notwithstanding the danger that may attend them, whether in France or England.

There can be no doubt but that the refugees will busy themselves in preparing for a new revolution.

Turkey.

A correspondent, writing from Constantinople, thus refers to the activity prevailing there: "The Turks continue their warlike preparations, and their whole fleet will be ready very quickly, for they are actively at work upon every ship fit for service."

Turkey is now in a state to defy Russia.

The Porte has issued to all the civil and military officers of the empire, a notification of her late disputes with Russia and Austria. It is stated that so far the rupture is temporary, and no apprehensions whatever are entertained of events taking an unfavorable turn, but negotiations might aggravate the matter; and of this they will be informed by future advices. The employees are likewise formally instructed to give aid and protection to all refugees who might appeal for such aid, and by no means whatever compromise the moves of the cabinet, by delivering them over to the foreign authorities who might happen to claim them.

The aspect of matters in Turkey has not essentially changed. Mr. CARR, the American Minister, had received the request of the American residents of Paris, that he would exert himself on behalf of the Hungarian refugees. The exiles were still at Widden. Their entire number is stated at 120, principally officers. BEM denies his final converson to Islanism.

There had been a public thanksgiving in the mosques for the conversion of three Giaour Generals, of such reputation as BEM, STEIN, and KMETTY. The first of these has been invested with the rank of vizier, and the Mussulman name of MONRAD PASHA.

France.

France has been quiet under the extraordinary circumstances which occurred in the capital.

Orders have been forwarded to the French Government, for a steam frigate to proceed to Portici, to be placed at the Pope's disposal, as he appears decided to return immediately to Rome.

Mr. RIVES, our Ambassador, has been received by the French Government.

The President, on the 3d, installed the Judges in the Palais de Justice, on which occasion he made the following remarks:

"Messieurs,—I am happy to find myself this day in the midst of you, presiding over a solemn ceremony, which, in reconstituting the magistracy, restores a great principle momentarily ignored. In agitated epochs, when the notions of just and unjust are confounded, it is useful to keep up the character of great institutions. Societies cannot be transformed at the command of human ambition. Forms change, things remain. In despite of the political tempests which have taken place since 1815, we enjoy our present tranquil state of political existence by virtue of the large institutions founded during the consulate and the empire. Dynasties and charters have passed; that which has survived has saved us. These are religion, the organization of justice, of the army, and of the administration. Let us then honor that which is unchangeable."

It is said that personally the President is strongly in favor of taking the most decided stand in regard to the dispute between Turkey and Russia.

On the 5th instant the President said to his new Ministers:

"I have called upon you to co-operate in the patriotic work of maintaining the constitution in the interest of society. I have sworn to this constitution, and I will observe my oath. I did not like to assist in framing it, but I have taken it, such as it is, and I will not betray the trust that is reposed to me. I have seen, and have not hesitated to speak of, its imperfections; but there is enough in it to enable us to do good, and the time will come for the legal revision of those imperfections."

Austria.

In Austria some three additional executions have taken place. Haynau has published an amnesty.—The Emperor has decreed that all officers who returned to the Austrian standard before November 26, 1848, are to be restored to their rank. The Jesuits are fast returning to Austria.

Rome.

In the Roman States things remain as before. A deputation had left Rome for Portici to request the Pope to return. All the Universities in the Papal States are to remain closed until further orders. The Roman finances exhibit a monthly deficit of three million francs.

Germany.

The relations between Prussia and Neufchatel are in process of adjustment. Neufchatel returns to the same position as before the revolution. England had offered her mediation in the matter.

The Emperor of Austria has prohibited domiciliary visits, on suspicon of offences, unless on a warrant of the criminal tribunal.

The Vienna Times, after a few weeks' existence, has been suppressed by the Government for having deprecated the punishment of the bastinado.

An exchange speaks of a lady who entered her carriage with so much *powder* on her face that she blew up the driver.

AN INSINUATION.—"Mister, I don't say that you stole my watch, but if I had heard any other watch tick like that which you carry in your pocket, I should have said that it ticked just like mine."

"My father was one of the framers of the new constitution," said a youth of patrician blood, the other day, to another of more than plebian origin. "Who cares for that?" quoth the latter, "my father was one of the framers of the meeting-house."

Commercial Statistics.

The following tables of the exports from the United States and Great Britain to the countries therein named, during the years 1847 and 1848, we have compiled from official documents. One of the most marked features which they present is the falling off in the British trade to their West Indian and North American colonies, and the increase of the American trade with those places:

1847.	U. States.	G. Britain.
Russia,	$626,332	£1,844,543
Prussia,	182,259	553,968
Sweden and Norway,	391,847	348,216
Holland,	1,885,398	3,017,423
Belgium,	2,874,367	1,059,466
Hanse Towns,	4,068,413	6,007,366
British East Indies,	287,783	5,470,105
British west Indies,	3,973,252	2,102,577
British Amer. colonies,	5,819,667	3,233,014
France on the Atlantic,	17,420,385	2,554,283 (France)
France on the Mediter'n,	1,172,146	
Spain on the Atlantic,	770,748	801,409 (Spain)
Spain on the Mediter'n,	1,188,340	
Cuba,	6,005,617	896,554
Porto Rico,	825,079	16,822
Italy,	1,056,023	1,811,638
Austrian ports,	1,175,375	537,069
Turkey,	61,570	2,363,442
Mexico,	536,641	100,638
Brazil,	2,566,938	2,568,804
Chili,	1,461,347	866,325
Peru,	192,978	600,814
China,	1,708,655	1,503,969
Hayti	1,187,017	192,089
1848.		
Russia,	1,047,582	1,925,226
Prussia,	145,074	404,144
Sweden and Norway,	625,972	312,936
Holland,	1,595,450	2,823,258
Belgium,	1,989,764	823,968
Hanse Towns,	3,856,676	4,669,259
British East Indies,	510,289	5,077,247
British West Indies,	4,344,536	1,434,477
British Amer. colonies,	6,399,959	1,990,592
France on the Atlantic,	14,159,798	1,024,521 (France)
France on the Mediter'n,	1,215,087	
Spain on the Atlantic,	597,797	662,710 (Spain)
Spain on the Menditer'n,	1,741,474	
Cuba,	6,432,380	733,169
Porto Rico,	801,722	1,017
Italian States,	1,101,113	2,212,351
Austrian ports,	1,701,495	494,525
Turkey,	114,830	2,664,281
Mexico,	2,095,495	945,937
Brazil,	3,092,736	2,067,302
Chili,	1,703,625	967,333
Peru,	124,618	853,129
China,	2,063,625	1,445,959
Hayti,	935,586	88,067

For the years ending June 30, 1847, and 1848, the exports of domestic produce from the United States to Great Britain were to

	1847.	1848.
England,	$70,223,777	$62,928,024
Ireland,	12,397,698	2,455,426
Scotland,	3,645,460	2,455,426

The total value of our imports from the same countries for the same years were

	1847.	1848.
England,	$65,170,374	$59,763,502
Scotland,	1,837,014	1,666,694
Ireland,	590,240	415,923

The British exports to the United States during the year 1847 are officially estimated at £10,974,161; and in 1848 at £9,564,909.—*Washington Republic.*

RUSSIA—ITS POPULATION, EXTENT, DEBT, &c.—At the present time, everything relating to Russia is of unusual interest. It is the natural inquiry, whether the Autocrat has sufficient strength to back his arrogant pretentions. The following statistics come from a reliable source. The heavy debt of Russia will clog even the arm of this iron-willed Despot. *Debt* has become the king of too many nations.

According to the almanac published for 1848, by the academy of St. Petersburgh, European Russia comprises a surface of 900,117 square miles, with a population of 54,092,000 souls; the Kingdom of Poland an extent of 2,320 square miles, with 4,850,000 inhabitants, and the Grand Dutchy of Finland, 6,844 miles, 1,547,702 inhabitants. According to the last census, St. Petersburgh possessed a population of 443,000. In 1846, 1677 poods of gold, (the poods is 40 lbs.) or $17,172,480, 1 pood of platina, and 1,190 poods of silver, or $771,600 were extracted from the mines of the empire.

The public debt is estimated at 315,084,200 silver roubles, (a rouble is eighty cents)—or $252,067,737. Bills of credit are in circulation to the amount 226,167,589 silver roubles—or $180,034,071; and assignates of the empire to that of 117,122,220 silver roubles, or $93,787,976; making the whole debt of Russia in 1848, the large sum of $526,699,583.

PUBLIC REVENUE.—We have been furnished by the Clerk of the County Court of this County, [Edgecombe,] with an abstract of the Tax-lists returned to the last term of said Court, so far as they relate to the additional subjects of taxation created by law at the last session of the General Assembly of this State—by which it appears, the revenue of the State will be increased one thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty-eight cents by the operation of the law in this county. Here it is:

Whole amount of interest given in $49,486, on which a tax of 3 cents upon every dollar is imposed, making	$1,484 58
Number of lawyers, dentists and others, whose salaries and fees exceed $500, sixteen, on each of whom a tax of $3 is imposed, making	48 00
Total increase of revenue	$1,532 58

Tarboro' Press.

From the Detroit Free Press.

How popular he has grown.

The election in this State being over, the Advertiser now *dares* to speak favorably of General Taylor. Hear it:

"It may be confidently stated, that no President, at least since the days of Washington, has ever grown more steadily, constantly, and rapidly in the affections, good-will, and respect of all classes of his countrymen, than has Pesident Taylor."

Every election that has been held since General Taylor took possession of the White House, has resulted in favor of democracy. Behold the victories!

Tennessee, that went for Taylor by thousands, has elected a democratic governor by a large majority.

Indiana has gone for the democrats by thousands.

Iowa has not left a grease spot of whiggery within her borders.

North Carolina has frightened the broken-promise party awfully.

Connecticut has elected three democratic Congressmen, leaving only one for the Taylor side of the House.

Virginia has sent almost a unanimous democratic delegation to Congress.

Texas is democratic all over, as usual, only a little more so.

Kentucky has sent a majority of democrats to her State convention, now in session.

Georgia, a democratic governor and a democratic legislature by large majorities.

Maryland has increased her democratic votes, and sends an increased democratic delegation to Congress.

Maine is democratic by thousands, and whiggery there has been knocked into a kocked hat!

Ohio has elected a democratic legislature, and has a large democratic majority on the popular vote.

Pennsylvania, the good old Keystone, has elected a democratic canal commissioner by an old-fashioned Jackson majority, and has a democratic majority on joint ballot.

New York has virtually repudiated whiggery. It is now a drawn battle. Last fall it gave tens of thousands of a majority for Taylor.

Louisiana, Taylor's own State, has swept all traces of whiggery from its borders.

Mississippi, Taylor's former residence, has "awfully" kicked whiggery.

Michigan has chased the last "old coon" up Salt river.

Wisconsin has fairly smothered whiggery by some 7,000 majority.

Yey, Taylor "has grown steadily" and whiggery has grown rapidly "beautifully less."

A contemporary, announcing the marriage of an editor, says he was always of the opinion that editors had just as good a right to *starve some man's daughter* as any one else.

LAZY.—It is *said* that there is a man in town so lazy, that he carries a kitten under each arm to do his breathing for him.

CHANGE OF SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The Governor of Louisiana has issued a proclamation, giving notice that, after the first day of December next, all the public and State offices, will have been removed to the new Capitol, Baton Rouge, and requesting the attention of the Governors of the several States, Executive officers and others to the fact.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The hall of the House of Representatives was re-opened on Saturday for public inspection, and was visited by a number of ladies and gentlemen. The improvements in the hall have been of a very thorough character, and were much commended by the visiters. The columns have been hung with new and beautiful crimson drapery, suspended from a heavy gilt cornicing extending around the hall, as is also the dais upon which are placed the Speaker's chair, Clerk's desk, and the seats of the Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeeper. The floor and passages are newly carpeted with a rich carpeting of handsome pattern, and heavy oil-cloth matting at each entrance. On the south front, the windows are protected from the sun by tasteful and light window-shades, ornamented with appropriate views, which were furnished by CLAGETT & DODSON, of this city. The desks and seats of the members have been varnished, and appear as new, and the whole interior of the hall has been newly painted. The portraits of Washington and Lafayette, on either side of the chamber, with the large copies of the Declaration of Independence, have been newly varnished, and look as if fresh from the hands of the artist, and their frames have been re-gilt in a superior manner. The marble figures of Time and the clock are relieved by a blue back-ground, and the hall has been otherwise beautified and improved. The seats in the galleries have been raised, widened, and newly cushioned, which will add much to the comfort of loungers in the Congress galleries. The entire appearance of the hall is much improved, and reflects much upon the taste and skill of those employed in its refitting up.—*Republic.*

Consumption of Cotton and Cotton Goods in the U. S.

The itinerant editor of the N. O. Commercial Bulletin writes as follows, in a recent letter:

The present consumption of cotton in the U. S. is estimated at 500,000 bales per annum, which is more than the entire crop of 1825; but this is by no means a correct estimate of the whole amount consumed, for it includes only that portion of the crop which, having reached a seaport, is embarked in the statistics of the crop, and does not include what may be consumed in the interior, and which has never been sent to a seaport market. There are upwards of *two hundred and fifty cotton mills to the South of Mason and Dixon's line*, and little or no portion of the cotton consumed by these mills ever come into the estimates of the crop, and is not included in the quantity said to be consumed in the U. S. Then there is a vast quantity of cotton that is similarly situated, that goes up the Mississippi and Ohio, and out from the Tennessee and Cumberland, for the supply of mills in Indiana, Ohio, Western Virginia and Pennsylvania. In all of the above points and sources of consumption, there are probably at least 150,000 bales consumed, making in all not less than 650,000 bales annually worked at home. In former years, the consumption of cotton in Great Britain was about three-fifth American, and two-fifths India, Brazil, Egyptian, and other foreign cotton. The proportion of the latter kinds is no less.

The whole quantity of cotton goods made in the Union is estimated at 720,000,000 yards, of which about 80,000,000 yards are exported, leaving 640,000,000 for home consumption, equal to about 92 yards for every inhabitant, great and small. The increase of the population, including immigration, may be safely estimated at one million annually for the next ten years, which will require 32,000,000 of yards of cotton goods at four ounces, or a quarter of a pound a yard, it will require nearly 11,000 spindles to be set in motion every year to furnish this increased demand for the annual accession to our population.

PROMISING YOUNG MEN.—Hooper, of the Chambers (Ala.) Tribune, in a recent number of his paper, has some truthful and sensible remarks on "promising young men. After premising that *he was one himself*, Hooper says: "Not one in a thousand of the tribe, ever attains to the dignity of a really useful man in society. The name spoils 'em! Just put it into the grass-green noddle, that its owner is 'something above common'—is *really* smart—will some day become distinguished—in short, assure him that he is *promising*—and from that hour, you make a confounded ass of him, and so he'll be apt to write himself for life. He will have no need to labor manually or intellectually—not he! His talents are to carry him through. All knowledge will come to him intuitively; all the circumstances of existence are to bow before his talents. He isn't in a hurry to bring those talents into exercise. There is time enough for that! In the end the 'promising young man' turns out, at thirty, to be a liquor-loving creature with a red nose, soured temper, little knowledge, bad habits and no money."

Model epitaph, furnished by the Snubtown Gazette:—

Here lies the body of Ephraim Snubbs,
Who got his living by mending tubs;
He caught his death while it was rainin',
And met his fate without complainin'.

SAN FRANCISCO "IN SLICES."—Some fellow that has an eye to the ludicrous, writes to the Boston Post his first impressions of San Francisco, thus:

"Landed at a muddy, rocky, and dusty sort of landing, and ascended a sort of small hill, and there I was, with San Francisco city before me. What a scene—I shall never forget it—such a crowd of humanity, dirty, squallid, lazy, drunk, lounging, ragged, well dressed, all together—merchants, speculators, blacklegs, sailors, niggers, Indians—people from all parts of the world are perfectly at home in each other's company—all distinctions levelled by gold—Jack and the cook as good as their master—so democratic about it, too, without being actually insulting. I think I can correct one or two erroneous ideas which, perhaps, you as well as all others entertain. One is with regard to the almost magical creation of a city, giving you, perhaps, the idea of a new place, town, or city, such as is built in the United States, in no time. This is an error. Instead of neat white wooden houses, cleanliness, &c., here you see the greatest collection of pig-sty looking shanties ever beheld. A little shanty, about the size of your aunt's old hen-house, would be esteemed good property—would be dignified with a sign over it, of so and so, 'general merchants.'"

RAISING THE WIND.—Human ingenuity is ever pregnant with devices to raise the wind when too lazy to work. The latest case of the kind on record is related by a Cincinnati paper, as follows:

"A fellow goes on board of a steamer preparing to leave, when the passengers are on board, taking his seat among them, and is supposed to be a traveller himself. Soon he complains of the toothache.—The pain gradually increases in intensity, the face of the suffering man is distorted with agony, the passengers sympathize with him, good-hearted lady passengers fumble their trunks for camphor, toothache drops, &c., which they offer, assuring the ailing man they are specifics, and will cure him. They afford no relief whatever. From a dull pain it has grown acute and sharp, until the fellow fairly dances. Now is the time the confederate appears. A small mahogany box is opened, and a few drops of liquid upon a piece of cotton is inserted in the aching tooth. The pain ceases instantly, the healed man is profuse in his expressions of gratitude, and purchases two or three vials of the inestimable toothache drops. The other vaunts his liquid, and soon effects a sale of the contents of his box. The two confederates meet afterwards and divide the spoils."

POLITENESS IN PARADISE.—Our poetic historians go back sometimes to first principles for their facts, as will be seen by the following epigram:

When first the manly heart of Adam felt
The power of beauty, it began to melt;
And, gazing on his rib, he falter'd, "Madam,
I am your most obedient servant—Adam."

A ROYAL COMPLAINT.—It is well known that the Chamber of Representatives was forced upon the present King of Prussia. At the late conference, the Emperor of Russia was asking him about his constitution. "Ah! my dear Nick," answered Frederick with a profound sigh, "my constitution will never be good for much as long as they compel me to keep my chamber."

"Peter Jonsing, whar you ketch dat fine fish I see you carry home dis morning?"

"Whar you tink I ketch 'em?"

"To tell you de truff, Pete, I tink you ketch dat fish widout no hook and line."

"You tink 'em, you does?"

"I doos, actually. I 'peak to you individuly."

"Look 'ere, niggar. I hab 'spicion ob your carackter. If you neber steal fish yourself, how you come to find out dat I 'teal dis fish?"

WORSTED and Linen and French Embossed Table and Piano Covers. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

DAMASK Napkins and Table Cloths. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

CARPETINGS, Floor Oil Cloths, Drugget, & Rugs. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

CASHMERE, Surkest, Plaid Woolen and White Cantau Crape Shawls. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

MARRIED,

In Fayetteville, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. D. L. SIMMONS, Mr. WILLIAM B. SIKES, to Miss LOUISA A. LUMSDEN.

In Robeson county, on the 21st instant, Mr. DUNCAN B. NICHOLSON, of Fayetteville, to Miss SOPHIA ANN, daughter of Mr. THOMAS JONES.

In Duplin county, on the 22d instant, by Rev. E. L. PERKINS, Mr. DAVID W. TURNER, to Miss HARRIET C., daughter of Mr. DAVID CARR, all of Duplin.

DIED.

In New Hanover county, on the 14th instant, Capt. HENRY WILLIAMS, in the 23d year of his age. Capt. WILLIAMS was a worthy citizen, an affectionate husband, and a tender and kind parent. The community has lost much, but his bereaved wife and three orphan children has lost infinitely more in the death of him, who was to them their support and protection.

"Death enters and there's no defence,
This time there's none can tell."—*Com.*

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Naval Stores—Are steady, with sales of 1100 bbls. North County Common Rosin at 80 a 85 cents, in yard; and 500 Wilmington, $1, delivered; 700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine 31½ a 32 cents, cash; and 500 selected Tar, $1 87½.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.—COTTON—There was quite an active demand for Cotton yesterday, with prices ranging from 9¼ to 10¾.

NEWBERN, Nov. 27.—NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, old dip, $1 80, and $1 10 for scrape, vergin $2 50. Tar $1 10 a $1 15. Corn $2 05 to $2 30. Peas cow, 40 a 45. Pork, fresh, 4 a 4½ cts. BEEF 3 cents round.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—Flour $4 75. Corn meal $3 per bbl. Wheat red, 95 a $1; corn white, 54 cents; oats 29 a 31c. Coffee rio, 10¼ a 11c. Wine 38½c per gallon. Whiskey 27 a 28 cents.

NEW YORK, Nov 27—6 P. M.—Flour 4 80 a $4 68 for common Western and State brands, and 5 12 a $5 18 for Genesee; Southern 5 18 a $5 37½; Corn meal 3 a $3 06¼; Wheat $1 09 for Canadian, and 1 08 a $1 10 for red; Corn 59 a 60 cts. for mixed, and 60 a 62 cents for yellow; Oats 40 a 46c; Rye 60c; Mess Pork 10 44 a $10 50; Prime $8 44; Lard, in barrels, 6¼ a 6½c per lb; sugars are firm at 5¾ a 6½c for New Orleans; Rio Coffee 10 a 10½c; Rice 3¼ a 3½c; Cotton 11¼ for fair Upland, and 11¾ a 11¼ for Orleans; Whiskey 27 a 27½c per gall.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27—6 P. M.—Flour 5 a $5 50; Rye flour $3; Wheat 1 04 a $1 06 for red, and 1 10 a $1 13 for white; Corn, white 56 a 58, and yellow 58 a 60c; Oats 28 a 30c; Mess Pork $10 60, and Prime $8 50; Lard 6¾ a 7½c; Coffee, Rio 10 a 10½c per lb; Rice 3¼ a 3½ per lb; Cotton ¼ to ½c per lb advance since the steamer—stock on hand very small; Whiskey 26½ a 27½c per gall.

Foreign Markets, per Steamer Caledonia.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9th.—Cotton ruled quiet till receipt of the news per Caledonia, when more inquiry manifested itself, and at Liverpool American descriptions have improved ⅛d per lb. The sales with us consist of 6,304 bales burnt at 4¼ to 4½d, and 550 bales Madras from 4¾ to 4¼d, being extreme rates.

In our corn market we have little change to report. The trade has ruled heavily, and prices of wheat, without being quoted lower, have been barely supported. The same will apply to flour, of which our stock is entirely confined, to inferior and rejected brands, extremely difficult of sale. Spring corn maintains its value. Indian corn neglected. We notice, however, sales of two cargoes fine Galatz, arrived, at 27s and 27s 6d per quarter, weighing over 61 lbs per bushel, and one of Ibriali to-day at 26s per quarter.

IRON.—Welch bars and rails of favorite brands are still held at £5, but good bars could be bought at £4 15s, and rails at £4 17s 6d for cash. Scotch pig is firmer at 43s for mixed numbers on the Clyde; Swedish £11 to £11 10s.

We quote best new Pork in barrels £7 10s, and thick round £6 5s, while English are freely offered at £7 per ¼ ton.

ROSIN.—The recent imports being principally disposed of, sales of common Amber from store have been made at 2s 9d a 3 shillings.

TOBACCO.—The advance insisted upon by holders has checked business for the moment both in strips and leaf, but we look for more inquiry shortly, the attention of speculators having already been attracted to the article.

TURPENTINE.—In rosin no transactions have occurred. Spirits are beginning to be asked for, and would certainly appear to have seen their lowest for the present, at 31s for American and 30s for British. There are rather more buyers to-day.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—There is some inquiry for U. S. 6's bond at 106 to 106½, with few sellers. Of other kinds the quotations are rather nominal from the limited transactions. U. S. 6's 1867, 104; N. Y. State 5's 92 to 93; do. City 5's 85 to 87; Penn'a 5's 79; Ohio 6's '60, 100; Mississippi Planters' Bank 60; do. Union Bank 20; Massachusetts 5's 101½; Maryland 5's 87; S. Carolina 5's 94; do. Palmer's 88; Alabama 5's 64 per cent.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Nov'r 22—Schr. Martha B., Davis, Shallotte, to J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Schr. Mary, Blount, Boston, in ballast, to G. W. Davis.

25—Brig Roberta, Nooman, Long Island, Bahama, to W. M. Harriss; with salt.

Brig Maria, Weymouth, Matanzas, to Potter & Kidder; with molasses.

Schr. Lamartine, Yarner, St. Martins, to G. W. Davis; with salt.

Schr. Minnesota, Richardson, Boston, to Russell & Kendrick; with mdze. to sundry persons.

26—Brig Lion, Sedgeley, Gaudaloupe, in ballast, to G. W. Davis.

27—Brig Martha Rodgers, Boardman, Charleston, in ballast, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.

Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, to John Banks.

28—Schr. Matilda E. Wells, Griffin, New York, to E. J. Lutterloh.

CLEARED.

Nov. 22—schr A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 268 barrels spirits turpentine, 971 do. rosin, 124 bales cotton, 468 bushels pea nuts, &c.

23—Barque Edwin Johnson, McCann, Boston, by Barry, Bryant & Adams.

Schr Minerva, Wright, Smith, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh; with 850 barrels rosin, 125 bales cotton, 200 bushels pea nuts, 30 tons copper oro.

schr. G. W. Davis, Briggs, New York, by G. W. Davis; with 180 barrels rosin; 210 barrels spirits turpentine, 310 bales cotton, &c.

26—Schr. Alaric, Prosser, New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 98 barrels spirits turpentine, 989 do. rosin, 91 bales cotton, &c.

25—Barque J. W. Blodget, Loring, Boston, by G. W. Davis; with 95,000 feet lumber, 221 bbls. rosin.

Brig Marion, Morley, Philadelphia, by G. W. Davis; with 1035 barrels rosin, 126 do. spirits turpentine, 18,000 feet lumber, &c.

27—schr. John Potts, Brown, Collett, Philadelphia, by Derosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Peck, for Fayetteville, by J. C. Latta; with mdze. to sundry persons.

28—schr Harrison Price, Brown, New York, by E J Lutterloh.

Brig Niagara, Harding, Buenos Ayres, by Potter & Kidder; with 136,000 feet S. S. lumber.

Brig Eolus, Moore, Porto Rico, by G. W. Davis; with 150,000 feet S. S. Lumber.

Barque Gen. Jones, Harding, Havana, by Master; with 150,000 feet S. S. lumber.

29—Schr Alvarado, Lamphor, Cohasset, Mass, by Wm. M. Harriss; with 90,000 feet S. S. lumber.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 30th November, 1849.

☞ Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

Allen, James B; Armstrong, Jas D; Atchison, A 2; Averett, G W T; Aydelott Jas; Barbee, Jno; Banks, Richard; Baker, W S; Beairet, Wm; Bird, Mary; Blanks, Sarah N; Blelock, Jas; Bobbit, A E; Brock, Sarah C; Burton, Mary J; Burnet, Fanny; Barre, T T; Buckman, G E 2; Boyle, Jas; Carter, Chas T; Carter, Thos 4; Campbell, Alex J 4; Cates, Jas J; Cadet A; Chatman, G; Chauncey, M; Crone, Jno; Costin, Wm H; Conner, Jone; Cook, Sam'l; Copes, G W; Coney, J; Collins, Lewis; Dahl, Jno; Dexter, Margaret 2; Dix, Frederick; Dickinson, Thadd'us; Dougherty, Margaret P; Dudley, Martha; Dun, Tom; Emerson, W S; Evans, Wm; Fales, Wm; Foster, Jno; Falcher, Jesse; Gadsby, Geo; Gardiner, O S; Gilbert, Wm;

Gilbert, Charity; Glossup, Wm; Green, Wm; Grant, Jas; Griffin, Phineas A 2; Griffith, Geo; Gustis, Cassandra; Ham, Mary; Harris, Wm; Hall, Jorden W 2; Hanahan, W S; Harden, W L; Hayes, Rob't; Henderson, Anderson; Hellor, Wm H; Hopson, Jno; Hodge, Mary A; Hodge, W; Jackson, Joseph; Jacocks, J; Jennings, Francis A; Jones, Ezekiel; Jones, Joseph; Johnson, Frank; Johnson, Jno; King, Jere; Kitchen, J L; Knight, Jas; Klander, L; Larkins, Evan; Lees, John; Lee, Jno L; Lewis, D C; Losee, H S; Lucas, Lucy J; Millons, A; Millis, Jno C; Middleton, Mary A; Moore, T S; Moore, Eley; Mower, S P; Murrell, Z E; Murray, Riley J; McClenny, Jas; McLennan, Marga't; McMillan, F A B; McKay, W L; Neill, Jno; Norris, Wm;

Orum, H; Orme, T E; Payne, Thos; Pettifor, Rich'd; Perry, Eliza; Pearson, G T; Pool, J M; Porter, Jas; Porter, Chas H; Pucket, Gorham; Ratjen, B; Riddle, B; Roberts, Wm W; Rogers, N W 2; Savage, Emily; Shepard, Geo; Shelly, Jno; Shaw, Jno 2; Small, A H; Skipper, Ezekiel; Skipper, Dan; Spicer, E; Stackpole, C A; Steel, Jno; Swasey, A G Jr; Swain, Jas D; Smith, Sam'l C; Smith, John; Smith, Phineas; Smith, A C; Smith, Jas H; Smith, Josiah; Smith, A J; Smith, Mary; Smith, Ann Maria; Taylor, Alfred D; Thagard, S; Thally, Hugh; Theas, Jno H; Tidgen, M H; Torlington, E; Townley, Jas; Tumbro, S; Vernon, Jno M; Winters, Jas; Williams, David H; Wilson, Julia E; Webster, Wm; Waddell, Mary H.

[12-3t] DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

PORK.—Twenty barrels city Mess Pork. For sale by ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N.C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1849.

Article		
BACON, per pound.		
Hams,	9½ a	10
Middlings,	7½ a	8
Shoulders,	6½ a	7
Hog round,	7½ a	8
Western,	0 a	0
BEANS, per bush.		
White,	60 a	75
BEESWAX,		
Per pound,	18 a	00
BUTTER,		
Per pound,	15 a	20
BEEF, per bbl.		
N. Mess,	12 50 a	14 00
Do. Prime,	7 00 a	9 00
BEEF CATTLE,		
Per 100lbs.,	3 00 a	4 00
CORN,		
Per bushel,	60 a	62
Meal, bush.,	60 a	65
COFFEE, per lb.		
Rio,	10½ a	11
St. Domingo,	8 a	9
Laguyra,	10 a	11½
Cuba,	10 a	11
Java,	12 a	14
CANDLES, per lb.		
Tallow,	14 a	16
Sperm,	37½ a	40
Adamantine,	31 a	32
EGGS, per doz.,	15 a	18
FEATHERS,		
Per pound,	00 a	35
FLOUR, per barrel.		
Canal,	7 00 a	7 50
Fayetteville,	5 25 a	5 50
HAY, per 100 lbs.		
North River,	62½ a	68
Eastern,	70 a	60
IRON, per lb.,	4½ a	5½
LARD, per lb.		
No. Carolina,	0 a	8
Western,	7 a	7½
LIME, per barrel.		
Thomastown,	.00 a	90
LUMBER, River, per M.		
Floor. B'ds,	0 00 a	8 50
Wide do.	0 00 a	6 00
Scantling,	0 00 a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.		
N. E. Rum,	30 a	33
Gin,	30 a	33
Whiskey, rec.	30 a	32
Do. common,	28 a	30
Do. Old Nick,	60 a	65
Apple Brandy,	30 a	40
Peach do.	00 a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.		
West Indies,	.00 a	25
New Orleans,	.00 a	00
MACKEREL, per bbl.		
No. 1,	0 00 a	0 00
No. 2,	0 00 a	0 00
No. 3,	0 00 a	3 50
MULLETS,		
Per barrel,	5 00 a	5 50
NAILS, per lb.,	4 a	5½

Article		
NAVAL STORES,		
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.		
Yellow Dip,	1 90 a	1 92½
Virgin Dip,	1 90 a	2 00
Hard,	1 15 a	1 20
Tar,	0 00 a	1 30
Pitch,	0 00 a	1 00
Rosin, No.1,	1 25 a	2 25
Do. No.2,	0 00 a	77½
Do. No.3,	.00 a	65
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	34 a	24½
Varnish, pr gal.	20 a	22
OIL, per gallon.		
Sperm,	75 a	1 37
Linseed,	.00 a	0 00
Neats Foot,	.00 a	0 00
PEAS, per bushel.		
Ground,	85 a	95
Black Eye,	60 a	65
Cow,	65 a	75
PORK, per barrel.		
Nor. Mess,	12 00 a	12 50
Do. Prime,	9 50 a	10 00
Fresh,	5½ a	6
POTATOES.		
Irish, bbl.,	1 75 a	0 00
Sweet, bush.,	45 a	50
POULTRY.		
Chickens, live,	16 a	20
Do. dead,	20 a	25
Turkeys, live,	45 a	65
Do. dead,	50 a	75
RICE, per 100 lbs.		
Clean, cask,	3 00 a	3 50
Rough, bush.,	.00 a	00
SALT, per bushel.		
Turks Island,	15 a	20
Liv'l sack,	90 a	92
SOAP, per lb.,	4 a	6
SHINGLES, per M.		
Country,	1 25 a	2 00
Contract,	3 50 a	4 00
STEEL, per lb.	12 a	25
STAVES, per M.		
W. O. barrel, rough,	0 00 a	12 00
Do. dressed,	0 00 a	16 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	14 00 a	15 00
Do. rough,	10 00 a	12 00
SUGAR, per pound.		
New Orleans,	6 a	7
Porto Rico,	6½ a	7
St. Croix,	7 a	8½
Loaf,	10 a	11½
TIMBER, per M.		
Shipping,	8 50 a	9 00
Mill, prime,	7 00 a	8 00
Do ord'y,	5 00 a	5 50
Do inf'r,	3 00 a	3 50
TALLOW,		
Per pound,	6 a	7
WINES, per gallon.		
Madeira,	70 a	5 00
Port,	1 25 a	4 00
Malaga,	40 a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 30 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25 a	$ 30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.00 a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds,	.00 a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	.00 a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale,	.00 a	50
Flaxseed, per cask,	.30 a	0 00
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6 a	0
Lumber, per M.	5 00 a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.25 a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.00 a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6 a	0
Lumber, per M.	4 50 a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6 a	0
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.35 a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.50 a	60
Lumber, per M.	6 00 a	7 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 29, 1849.

BACON—The heavy stock for some weeks past on the market has been considerably reduced, and the present stock is now considered light, but without any change in prices. The season, however, has opened for Fresh Pork to come in, and it is probable that the stock on hand is sufficient for present demands. We continue our last week's quotations.

BEEF CATTLE—The market is well supplied with Beef Cattle, some of which are of a very good quality. The prices range from 3 to 4 cents per lb. on the hoof. [We would take occasion here to suggest to persons having Beeves for sale, not to bring their stock to market till it is well fatted, as a good article will generally command quick sales and fair prices.]

CORN.—No arrivals since last week, except small parcels per Railroad, sent directly to dealers. Quotations nominal.

FLOUR.—Stock of Fayetteville Flour considerably reduced, and very little coming in. We hear of no improvement in prices, however.

HAY.—130 bales North River Hay sold from wharf at 62½ a 68 cents per 100 lbs.

LARD.—There is a good stock of Lard on the market and sales slow at 8 cents per lb. by the barrel.

LIME—We hear of no arrivals of Lime this week. Quotations nominal.

LUMBER—No sales this week.

LIQUORS—Common New Orleans Whiskey very scarce and in demand, at quotations. Our quotation for apple Brandy is for Northern brands.

MOLASSES—32 hhds. Cuba Molasses, arrived since our last week's report, has changed hands at 25 cts. per gallon.

MULLETS—Very scarce and selling from store at $5 a $5 50 per barrel.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has within the last three days taken an upward tendency, and closed to-day with a sale of 75 barrels soft (or yellow dip) at $1 92½. The sales of the week foot up about 2,100 barrels, as follows: 1,100 barrels at $1 80 for soft and $1 10 for hard; 350 do. at $1 85 for soft and $1 10 a $1 12½ for hard; 254 do. at $1 90 for soft and $1 15 for hard; 75 do. at $1 92½ for soft, and 300 bbls., all hard, at $1 20 per barrel of 280 lbs.; closing to-day at our highest prices. ROSIN—A small sale No. 3 at 65 cents per barrel, and sales No. 1 varying from $1 25 to $2 25 per barrel, according to quality. About 500 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE have changed hands this week, at 24 a 24½ cents per gallon, closing at latter price; and $1 75 for barrels not returnable. Some 600 barrels TAR have been disposed of at $1 30 a $1 40, and one small lot of — barrels, at $1 42½ per barrel. $1 40 appears to be the market price to-day.

PORK.—Considerable quantity of fresh Pork is offering in our market, and sales in quantities to suit at $4, $4½ and $5 per 100 lbs.

PEAS—Ground Peas come in freely, and several thousand bushels have been disposed of at quotations, price ranging according to quality. Cow Peas very scarce, and worth from 65 to 75 cents per bushel, according to quality and quantity.

POTATOES—350 bushels Irish potatoes sold at auction at 47½ cents per bushel. Wholesale price $1 75. Sweet Potatoes sell at 40 a 45 cents per bushel, from carts.

POULTRY—See table for prices.

RICE—No wholesale transactions. Sales in a small way, to grocers, at quotations.

SALT.—Two cargoes afloat—one of 5,000 bushels, rather inferior, sold yesterday at 15 cents, 90 days. Sales of a part of a cargo on Saturday at auction, 2,700 bushels, at 18½ a 21c. One cargo, prime coarse, selling from vessel in lots at 20 cts.

SHINGLES—62,500 Common Shingles have been sold at $1 75 to $2 per M.

TIMBER—The stock of Timber has been considerably reduced and very little arriving, prices are looking up, and sales have been made at quotations during the week.

FISH.—500 boxes Sardines; 100 boxes Lobsters; 100 boxes Salmon. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

IRISH Potatoes.—50 barrels Irish Potatoes. For sale by Nov'r 30] HOWARD & PEDEN.

LONDON Porter.—10 casks, pints and quarts, best Brown Stout. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

CIGARS! Cigars!!—100,000 choice Cigars. For sale manufacturers prices, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BLANKETS and Negro Clothes.—For sale by Nov'r 30] HOWARD & PEDEN.

MULLETS.—10 barrels extra Mullets. For sale by Nov'r 30] HOWARD & PEDEN.

SALT, Salt, Salt, Salt.—5,000 bushels Salt in store. For sale low, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

SPUN Cotton.—At wholesale and retail. For sale by Nov'r 30] HOWARD & PEDEN.

A RAFFLE.—On Saturday, Dec. 1st, at 8 o'clock, p. m., will be Raffled for, at the VERANDAH BOWLING SALOON, 3 Superior Gold Watches; 1 doz. fine Gold Pencils; 2 double barrel Guns. Schemes liberal, call and see at the VERANDAH BOWLING SALOON.
Nov. 30, 1849 12-1t

FISH Roes.—12 kegs A. 1. Fish Roes, just received. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

CANTON Fire Crackers.—Seventy-five boxes, just received and for sale by J. WILKINSON & CO.

PIE FRUIT! PIE FRUIT.—5 boxes fresh Goose Berries; 5 do do Green Gages; 5 do do Currants; 5 do do Rubarb; 5 do do Damsons; 5 do do Cherries; 5 do do Blue Berries. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

EAU Lustrall.—A superior article for restoring and beautifying the hair. For sale by J. WILKINSON & CO.

6, 10, and 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

RED and white Flannels. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

SALT.—Fifty large sacks Salt. For sale by ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Auction Sales.

Cargo of 4,000 bushels Salt.

By Martin & Cronly, Auctioneers.

Will be sold, this morning, at 11 o'clock, in front of our office, 4,000 bushels prime coarse St. Martins SALT, afloat. Conditions at sale. November 30.

Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

By Martin & Cronly, Auctioneers.

On this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock, we will sell, at the store in Market-street, opposite the store of Messrs G. & C. BRADLEY & Co., a large assortment of Jewelry and Fancy Goods. We enumerate in part: Gold Chains, Keys, Pencils, Rings, Breastpins, Shirt Buttons, Bracelets, Brushes, Thimbles, Lead Pencils, Plated Spoons, Tooth Brushes, Fancy Fans, Thermometers, Pearl Salt and Mustard Spoons, Ladies Slide, with a general assortmegt of Fancy Goods.
November 30, 1849. 12-1t

THEATRE.

Now Open—The Largest Painting in the World.

HUTCHINGS' Grand Classical Panorama of the Sea and Shores of the Mediterranean, depicting all the grand, beautiful, and sublime scenery upon the classical shores of the Old World, for nearly four thousand miles in extent. This great herculean work has been on exhibition in Boston, New York, and Baltimore, for the last fourteen months, and pronounced by the public and press to be by far the most truthful, comprehensive, and magnificent Painting ever brought out in those cities.

Admission 50 cents. Liberal arrangements made with schools and parties.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. The Panorama will commence moving at 7 o'clock precisely. Saturday afternoon exhibition at 3 P. M.
November 23, 1849. 11

JUST Received and for sale at the Wilmington Book Store. Beautiful editions of Family Bibles, bound in turkey morocco; Arabesque do.; gilt do.; gilt Sheepskin, common sheepskin.

Small editions of Church Bibles bound in velvet gilt ornaments, velvit gilt clasps, turkey morocco gilt clasps, arabesque do., imitation morocco, gilt sheepskin, common sheepskin.

Episcopal Prayer Books bound in velvet gilt ornaments, velvet gilt clasps, turkey morocco gilt clasps, Imitation morocco, gilt sheepskin, arabesque morocco, gilt sheepskin, common sheepskin.

Roman Catholic Prayer Books bound in turkey morocco, arabesque morocco, common sheepskin.

Methodist Hymn Books bound in muslin, and sheepskin; Zion Songsters, Baptist Hymns, the Psalmist, the Cluster.

The following Family Prayers, Berrien Family Prayers.

To this manual of devotion which is taken chiefly from the Liturgy, and from the writings of devout and Godly men in the church of England, a third part has been added, which is altogether new. The selection of Psalms prefixed to the Prayers for each morning and evening and the Versicles and Litanies which are to be used responsively, it is thought will sure to fix the attention of the young, and highton the interest of all in the celebration of Family worship.

Thornton's Prayers, Jay's Prayers, Jay's evening exercises, Presbyterian confession of Faith, Baptist confession of Faith. Also, the following Religious works, Christ our example, Beckusteth on the Lords Supper, Hannah Moore's private devotions, Young's Night Thoughts, the True Christian, the Mountains of the Bible, Pagit's Sermons, Meditations on Prayer, Love of the Spirit, Difference between old and new School Presbyterians, Life of Christ and the Apostles, Opie on Lying, the Bethel Flag, Burnlap's Lectures to young men, Beeche's Lectures to young men, D'Aubigne's Reformation, Josephus, My Mother, a beautiful book; Pulpit Orators, and a variety of other interesting and entertaining works.

The following new Novels, &c., for sale at the Book Store, viz; Rockingham, or the Younger Brother, the Dowager, or the New School for Scandal, by Mrs. Gore, Maternal Love, the Fortunes of Women, Aristocracy, or life among the Upper Ten, a true novel founded on the fashionable Society of Philadelphia, the Bravo Daughter, or the Tory of Carolina, the mysterious Cruiser, the Parricide, or the Youth's career of Crime, 1812, or Napoleon's invasion of Russia, Memories of my youth by De Lamartine, First False Step, Aline. Also, Macauly's History bound in paper, muslin and sheep, Prescott's Mexico, Lubig's Agricultural, Chemistry, &c. &c.

A New Work for Mechanics, with a variety of Architectural works.

The Mechanic's Text book, and Engineer's pocket Guide, containing a concise treatise on the nature and application of mechanical forces, action of Gravity, the elements of machinery, Rules and tables for calculating the working effects of machinery; of the strength, resistance, and pressure of materials with tables of the weight and cohesive strength of Iron and other metals, to which is added valuable hints to young mechanics. L. H. PIERCE.

Richland Academy.

THE next session of this Institution will open on the 17th of January next. The services of a competent Assistant will be procured, thereby giving additional advantages to the Patronage of this school. Considerable apparatus has recently been provided by the Principal, and he flatters himself that this school shall be made to afford such facilities for instruction, as shall render satisfaction to all who will patronize it.

The terms of tuition per session of 5 months:

For the lower branches of English	$6 00
For the higer branches of English	12 00
Latin and Greek	20 00

Nov. 24, 1849.—[12] L. G. WOODWARD, *Principal.*

BUTCHERING BUSINESS.

DAVID F. McKinney, Agent for Messrs. POTTER & HALL, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps the best of Beef and other fresh meats for sale at the Market House. His stock is kept on a large pasture, and fed from the Rice Mill of Messrs. POTTER & HALL, and may always be depended upon as the very best this section of country can afford; none but a good article will be offered for sale.

Persons having good Beef cattle for sale, would do well to give him a call before selling, as the highest CASH prices will always be paid by him.
Nov. 30, 1849 12-tf

Fifty Negroes for sale. I shall expose to public sale, before the Court-house door in Tarborough, on Tuesday, the first day of January next, 50 likely Negroes, (the property of Mrs. Delha M. Foreman,) consisting of boys, girls, men, women and children.

Terms—six months credit, with interest from date, the purchaser giving bond and surety before the delivery of the property. W. F. DANCY.
Tarboro', N. C., November 30th, 1849. 12-3t*

Negroes for Sale.—On the first day of January next, we will offer at public sale, at his late residence in Duplin county, four or five likely Negroes, belonging to the estate of WM. BONEY, dec'd.

TERMS—Six months, note with approved security.
JOHN W. BONEY, JOHN CARR } Executors.
Duplin county, Nov'r 30, 1849. 12-5t

NOTICE.—On Wednesday the 26th day of December, 1849, will be sold, at the late residence of HARDY L. ROYAL, deceased, all the perishable property of said estate, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Stock, and fat Hogs, and a large quantity of Corn, Fodder, Peas, Potatoes, Farming Utensils, one road Wagon, one timber Wagon, one new Buggy and Harness, ox Carts and a variety of other articles. The crop of Turpentine and forty-seven likely Negroes, consisting of men, women and children; among which are good coopers, blacksmiths, &c.

Also, a large apartment of new household and kitchen Furniture of various descriptions. The sale will continue from day to. Terms of sale made known on the day.
MARIA ROYAL, ALBERT R. HICKS. } Executors.
Nov. 30, 1849 12-3t

LOST or Mislaid.—A note on ISAAC NORTHROP, payable to ISAAC TEACHEY, for fifty-seven dollars and eighty-four cents, ($57 84.) due 16th August, 1849, subject to a credit of twenty dollars, made 18th September, 1849.

All persons are hereby forewarned against trading for said Note. JOHN W. BONEY, JOHN CARR.
November 30, 1849. 12-tf

S. P. GAUSE,

GROCER and Commission Merchant, North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
November 30, 1849. 12-tf

BACON and Butter.—1,000 lbs. of best Bacon Sides; 1,000 lbs. of Superior Bacon Hams; 9 kegs of best fresh, Goshen Butter. Just received and for sale low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

FLOUR.—15 bbls. of extra Canal Flour; 45 half bbls. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLY'S

GREAT Bargains in Cashmeres and Mouse'lnes.—We have a large lot of the above goods very desirable that we are selling at very low prices. Call and see them. MYERS & DAVIS.

WE have just received a large lot of RUGS that we are selling very low MYERS & DAVIS.

FURNITURE Dimity. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

CAN be found at the new Family Grocery Store, next door to A. A. WANNET'S, 10 bbls. extra Genesee Flour, at $7 per bbl., 10 half do do do $3½; 10 qr. bbls. of fresh Buckwheat $1 87½, 10 eighth do. do. $1 12½; 4 bbls. Crushed Sugar, at 10½c per lb. by the 100 lbs. or bbl.; 4 bbls. Porto Rico do. 7½c per lb. by the 100 lbs. or barrel; 2 bbls. Coffee Crushed at 9½c per lb. by the 100 lbs. or barrel; 8 kegs fresh extra Goshen Butter, at 20 a 21c per lb. by the keg; 6 boxes Sperm Candles at 43c per lb by the box, or 50c per lb. at retail; 6 boxes Adamantine Candles, 32c per lb by the box, or 35c per lb. at retail; 10 boxes W. Hull & Son's Candles, 15c per lb by the box, or 18c per lb. at retail; 1½ doz. jars preserved Ginger, $1 62½ per jar; 15 boxes extra Cheese, just received, 8½c per lb. by the 6 boxes, or 9c per single lb.; 1 doz. Pine Apple Cheese, 2s per lb.; 20 doz. Eggs, 2s per doz.; 50 pair Trace Chains, 65 to 80c per pair; with a variety of other article, which will be sold very low for cash, at
Nov. 30. GEO. H. KELLY'S.

NEGROES WANTED.—Having returned again to Wilmington, for the purpose of purchasing a large number of negroes, and will remain here permanently until the latter part of next Spring, I am now in market to pay the highest CASH prices for slaves, Male or Female, from 12 to 30 years of age. Those having such property for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on me first, before making a sale, as from my facilities in selling in the South, I can pay the highest price, and for good sound merchantable property, will not be overbid by any in the business.

Also some Coopers, Bricklayers, Carpenters and Blacksmiths. Apply for me at the Carolina Hotel.
Sept. 7, 1849. [52-tf] ANSLEY DAVIS.

NOTICE.—The subscriber thinks he has given as much indulgence to those in his debt as they ought to require. He has made up his mind, that all amounts due him of $100 and under, that remain unpaid January 1, 1850, will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. All over that amount remaining unpaid January 1, 1850, will be sued at the following March Court. He earnestly hopes that those in his debt will not compel him to resort to such an unpleasant mode of collecting. JOHN DAWSON.
October 26, 1849. 7-tf is

MARINERS Stripes and Tickings. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

FRENCH Merinos, and fancy Cashmeres, at reduced prices. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

BLACK Alpacas [illegible] J. S. WILLIAMS.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 26, 1849.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—The following is an illustration of the advantages enjoyed by foreign iron manufacturers for competition with our home manufacturers:

	Per ton.
The cost of metal at the furnaces in Great Britain say	$11 00
Transportation to Liverpool or Glasgow—storage, commission, &c., &c.,—say	2 00
Thirty per cent. ad valorem duty upon $13	3 90
Freight to New York or Philadelphia, seldom under $5 per ton	4 00
Charges for unloading, storeage, &c., &c., in our ports, say	1 00
Actual cost of a ton of English iron in New York or Philadelphia	$21 00

Bicknell's Philadelphia Reporter quotes Anthracite iron in Philadelphia at $20 to $23; English and Scotch pigs, per ton, $21 to $24. Pittsburg papers quote charcoal pig metal in that market at $23 to $27. English pig metal in Pittsburgh, none. It costs at least $8 per ton to get it there.

GEORGIA GOLD COINAGE.—The amount of gold received at the Branch Mint in Dahlonega during the month of October was $35,600, of which about $600 was California, and the remainder Georgia. The amount coined during the same time was $33,439.—The California gold contains about 11 3-4 per cent. alloy, while the Georgia has only about 5 per cent.

SHIP CANAL THROUGH NICARAGUA.—The route through the State of Nicaragua (now the subject of eager discussion,) by which a ship communication is to be opened between the great oceans, is by the San Juan river to the Nicaragua Lake—through this Lake into the river Tipitapa, thence into Lake Leon. From the latter Lake, the way must be altogether by Canal to the Pacific Ocean. The several distances are thus stated in the New Orleans Picayune:

Length of River St. Juan	104	miles.
Do. Lake Nicaragua	90	do.
Do. River Tipitapa	20	do.
Do. Lake Leon	35	do.
Do. Proposed canal	29	do.
Total length of route	278	do.

At each end of the shores of both oceans, there are said to be good harbors and desirable sites for populous cities yet to spring up.

LIBERIA.—Intelligence from Monrovia, by the sloop-of-war Decatur, announces that President Roberts has been re-elected. There was no choice for Vice President, but it was thought that Mr. Warner, Secretary of State, would be elected by Congress.—The Republic was in a prosperous condition. A favorable treaty with England has been concluded.—The Liberia Packet arrived from Baltimore on the 19th of September. Dr. J. W. Prout, late of Baltimore, was unfortunately drowned whilst returning to Monrovia from the Packet. A little war schooner, presented by the British government, was cruising on the coast.

☞From an interesting statistical article in the Boston Transcript, we learn that the amount of sales of poultry in one market in that city, for the year 1848, was six hundred and seventy-four thousand and twenty-three dollars; the average sales of one dealer alone amounting to twelve hundred dollars per week for the whole year.—The amount of poultry sales for the whole city of Boston, for the same year, was over one million of dollars! The amount of sale of eggs for the whole city of Boston, for the same year, was a fraction short of a million of dollars. The Transcript says that the breeding and rearing of poultry is second in importance to scarcely any other article of stock in New England.

THE BACONIAN SYSTEM.—At one of the great lard manufacturing establishments in Cincinnati, where they "try out" 600 hogs a day, the entire animal, exclusive of hams, is reduced to a grease spot by a remarkable summary process. The factory has seven large circular tanks, of an aggregate capacity to hold 96,000 lbs. These tanks receive the entire carcase, barring the hams, and the mass is subjected to a steam process, with a pressure of 70 lbs. on the square inch, which dissolves it as completely as the aquafortis bath melted the Veiled Prophet. Every drop of oleagenous juice is squeezed out of the quadruped, and its bones are reduced to powder. The fat is drawn off, and the residuum used as manure. The idea of feeding the insatiable tanks with a continuous stream of hogs, just as you would feed the hopper of a mill with corn, has something grand and startling in it. One wonders that the porcine genus does not run out under the tremendous consumption; for there are upwards of thirty of these factories in Cincinnati alone, and if they use up 200 hogs per day for three months in the year, it involves an annual annihilation of half a million of swine. The sows in that region must be remarkably prolific. And only think of treating the creatures as the French treat frogs—cutting off their hind legs for the table and *making light* of all the rest of the carcase! Awful waste, is it not? We never heard of a *rasher* proceeding.

SHARP-SHOOTING OUT WEST.—These gentlemen must be Whigs:

"Our neighbor Harney, who has just returned from Frankfort, says:

"Several Editors have been in Frankfort lately from this place, and frequent inquiries have been made for Prentice. His extreme ugliness, however, is a sufficient excuse for his absence."

"While Harney was in Frankfort, there was certainly no occasion for any further accession of ugliness from Louisville. The ugliness of our city was represented tremendously. We are credily informed that after the birth of Harney, none but handsome babies were born for several years. All the ugley material in the universe was used at his creation. It was necessary that Nature should have time to recruit herself.—*Lou. Journal.*

SCOLDING.—A great deal of injury is done to children by their parents scolding. Many children have been nearly or quite ruined by it, and often driven from home, to become vagabonds and wanderers, by scolding. It sours your temper, provided it is sweet, which is a question; if you scold, the more you have to scold; and because you have become crosser, and your children likewise. Depend upon it they cannot love you as well after you have berated them as they did before. You may approach them with firmness and decision; you may punish them with severity adequate to the nature of their offence, and they will feel the justice of your conduct and love you notwithstanding all. But they hate scolding. It stirs up bad blood, while it discloses your weakness and lowers you in their estimation. Especially at night, when they are about to retire, their hearts should be melted and moulded with voices of kindness, that they may go to their slumbers with thoughts of love stealing around their souls and whispering peace.

A SNAKE STORY.—An old deacon in Yankee land once told us a good story. He was standing one day beside a frog pond—we have had his word for it—and saw a large garter snake make an attack upon an enormous bull-frog. The snake seized upon one of the frog's hind legs, and the frog to be on a par with his snakeship, caught him by the tail, and both commenced swallowing one anohter, and continued this carnivorous operation until nothing was left of either of them!

[This beats the celebrated fight of the two Kilkenny cats.]

DISTINGUISHED "BOYS."—Among the 3000 "boys" who were taught by the late Dr. Abbot, of Exeter, Me., are Lewis Cass, Levi Woodbury, Daniel Webster, Alexander H. and Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, George Bancroft, Henry Ware, Jr., John G. Palfrey, John A. Dix, and Joseph S. Buckminister.

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN states that of £50,000,000 of taxes, two million and a half rich people pay £11,530,000; eight millions of the middle classes pay £25,440,000; and fourteen millions of the working classes pay £13,030,000.

The export of Ice from Boston for the month of October was as follows:—To Calcutta 2,239 tons, Rio Janeiro 281, Pernambuco 166, St. Thomas 186, Santiago 280, Demarara 120, Mobile 100. Total for October, 3,332 tons; previous nine months, 56,452. Total since January, 59,784; same time last year, 52,084—increase, 7,700.

JUMPING OFF PLACE DISCOVERED.—A letter writer from California says: "On the shores of the Pacific is the only country I have found where people don't talk of going west." So it seems if a person at San Francisco wishes to take a trip to China, he's obliged to go t'other way—to take the "back track."

"I see," said a young lady, according to one of the funny papers, "that some bookseller advertises blank declarations for sale. I wish I could get one."

"Why?" asked her mother.

"Because Mr. E. is too modest to ask me to marry him; and perhaps if I could fill a blank declaration with the questions, he would sign it."

From the Literary Gazette.

What is Noble?

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

What is noble? to inherit
  Wealth, estate, and proud degree?—
There must be some other merit
  Higher yet than these for me!—
Something greater far must enter
  Into life's majestic span;
Fitted to create and centre
  True nobility in man!

What is noble? 'tis the finer
  Portion of our mind and heart;
Linked to something still diviner
  Than mere language can impart;
Ever prompting—ever seeing
  Some improvement yet to plan;
To uplift our fellow being—
  And, like man, to feel for man!

What is noble? is the sabre
  Nobler than the humble spade?
There is dignity in labor
  Truer than e'er Pomp arrayed!
He who seeks the Mind's improvement
  Aids the world—in aiding mind!—
Every great commanding movement
  Serves not one—but all mankind.

O'er the Forge's heat and ashes—
  O'er the Engine's iron head—
Where the rapid shuttle flashes,
  And the spindle whirls its thread;
There is Labor lowly tending
  Each requirement of the hour,
There is genius still extending
  Science—and its world of power!

'Mid the dust, and speed, and clamor
  Of the loom-shed and the mill;
'Midst the clink of wheel and hammer,
  Great results are growing still!
Though too oft by Fashion's creatures
  Work and workers may be blamed;
Commerce need not hide its features!
  Industry is not ashamed!

What is noble? that which places
  Truth in its enfranchised will!
Leaving steps—like angel-traces—
  That mankind may follow still!
E'en though Scorn's malignant glances
  Prove him *poorest* of his clan,
He's the *Noble*—who advances
  Freedom, and the Cause of Man!

To my Little Daughter's Shoes.

Two little, rough-worn, stubbed shoes,
  A plump, well-trodden pair;
With striped stockings thrust within,
  Lie just beside the chair.

Of very homely fabric they,
  A hole is in each toe;
They might have cost when they were new,
  Some fifty cents or so.

And yet this little worn-out pair
  Is richer far to me,
Than all the jewelled sandals are
  Of Eastern luxury.

This mottled leather, cracked with use,
  Is satin in my sight;
These little tarnished buttons shine
  With all a diamond's light.

Search through the wardrobe of the world;
  You shall not find me there,
So rarely made, so richly wrought,
  So glorious a pair.

And why? Because they tell of her
  Now sound asleep above,
Whose form is moving beauty, and
  Whose heart is beating love.

They tell me of her merry laugh,
  Her rich, whole-hearted glee;
Her gentleness, her innocence,
  And infant purity.

They tell me that her wavering steps
  Will long demand my aid;
For the old road of human life
  Is very roughly laid.

High hills and swift descents abound;
  And, on so rude a way,
Feet that can wear these coverings
  Would surely go astray.

Sweet little girl! be mine the task
  Thy feeble steps to tend!
To be thy guide, thy counsellor,
  Thy play-mate and thy friend!

And when my steps shall faltering grow,
  And thine be firm and strong,
Thy strength shall lead my tottering age
  In cheerful peace along!

Agricultural.

The Way to Analyze Soils.

BY A DISCIPLE OF ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

When John Practice had brought the labors of another day to a close, and the shadows of the quiet evening were again thickening around the retired mansion of Practiceville, Science resumed his series of instruction.

I told you, said he, in my last lesson that the analysis of soils was of the utmost importance to the farmer, and by no means an impossible thing for him to acquire. Its acquisition will amply repay the trouble it may occasion, and its value will be apparent at every turn of his business career.

For instance, I say emphatically that no man can be an *efficient judge of land without he can analyze soils.* I am aware many people, by long experience, have gained a certain knowledge of land, by which, from superficial instruction, they can in some measure judge of its productiveness generally, and its particular adaptation to the growth of certain crops. But such *judges* are exceedingly liable to be deceived; in fact, no *certain confidence* can be placed in their opinion. They don't know the constituents of the soil—they never trouble themselves about the subsoil; its capacity for retaining moisture in dry weather; its organic and saline particles; its lime, magnesia, or iron—all these things which bear a most intimate relation to the fertility of the soil they never enquire into. The consequence is, that they do not know how that land will act in very dry or very wet weather—they do not know whether it will grow wheat, tobacco, or turnips—what manure it will require, and whether it does vegetably or geologically contain the means for producing that manure—in fact, their judgment is little better than mere *shrewd guessing:* it may possibly be right, but there is no demonstration or proof accompanying their opinion, the *why* and the *wherefore*, the reason and foundation of their opinions are wanting; neither can they supply them.

The man who understands the *analysis of soils* knows all *they* do in a more perfect manner—and he knows more. He can inform you what the soil is composed of, and how its compositions will act under certain states of the weather; how in dry weather; how in rainy. He will inform you what crops that composition will best grow, and what manure to supply to it to make up any deficiency. Hence this knowledge becomes of immense value.

See a farmer or emigrant setting out westward into unsettled regions in search of a piece of land.—Suppose him to be able to analyze the soil. When he reaches a favorable piece of ground, be commences an examination of its qualities. Boring into the earth, he endeavors to ascertain the depth of the surface soil, and the nature of the subsoil. With his humble apparatus he examines the nature of the soil. He will soon know its fertility and what it will grow. In an hour he will know the *humus* or organic matter, the lime, the clay, and the sand it contains. He will have ascertained its power of retaining moisture; and will judge at once, with an accuracy nearly approaching *certainty*, of the quality and capabilities of a piece of land he never saw before, and from which the hand of labor and art has never yet extracted support and wealth.

Set such a man on a farm which he has visited with a view of purchasing it, if suitable. It may be a *farm* exhausted by repeated droppings until its soluble salts and humus are taken out of the soil. In damp weather and certain seasons, such a farm would be possibly arrayed in a verdure of deceptive vegetation; but in its crops would be considerably deficient

The analyzer of soils knows this: a skin-deep surface will by no means satisfy him. He must literally *look into* the matter. He tests the soil; he finds its soluble extracts, its nourishments, its feeding principles *gone*—nothing remaining but a skeleton soil—a beggarly account of sand and clay, not worth the labor of recovering to a state of fertility.

In analyzing a soil, the first matter requiring attention is taking the *samples* to be tested. Soils frequently very materially vary in a limited compass—sometimes in the same field. You will often notice at one part of a field a rank and luxuriant vegetation waving its dark green verdure in the sun, and in another part a thin, seedy vegetation, intermixed with broom heather, or rushes, will denote a patch of poor land. On river banks and upon the site of old forests are accumulations of alluvial deposits, or decayed vegetable matter, giving an extreme fertility to particular portions, which cannot be said actually to belong to the soil; though, of course, if these are extensive, they become a marked item in the value of a farm.

My own mode is to take an iron tube, something like a round cheese borer, and about as long as a common walking-stick; with this I set out, and, at various places, I twist this borer into the soil, about a couple of feet down or deeper, in those places in which I wish either to see of what the subsoil is composed, or to test the deepness of the surface soil.

After pulling out the borer, I thrust out the earth with a stick, upon a table or board; it comes out retaining its shape, which I am careful not to break until I have examined it. It is a round roll of earth, about two or three feet long, and about as thick as a mould candle.

As it lays before me, I can examine each layer of soil through which the borer has passed. A bore in your wheat-field "Tull," for instance, is before us. About a foot below the surface you perceive the earth is a dark friable loam; it crumbles freely when you touch it, and yet, if you squeeze it between your finger and thumb, it feels *fatty* and *sticks together*. It has a smell of rotting bark, or mouldering, damp wood. Without any analysis, you would pronounce that to be a fine soil. About fourteen inches from the top, the color of the soil becomes much lighter; it has less humus or decayed vegetable matter; it is, however, soft, and yet not stiff and clammy, like clay. It is evidently a calcareous soil: it must contain a considerable quantity of lime along with its sand and clay.

It is important that we should be *sure* about its containing lime, and know certainly whether it is a calcareous soil or not. We can test it. That is, we can subject it to a process which, *with lime*, produces certain results, and if, on applying the tests, those results follow in this soil, it is *proof* that it contains lime.

To ascertain this, I will take a pinch of this soil and pour a few drops of *muriatic acid** (or spirit of salt,) upon it: if it effervesces, it is proof of lime being present; if it does not bubble up, like soda water, there is no lime. Well, there it is, you see it smokes and bubbles up in some degree. There is *lime there*, it is a calcareous soil: the quantity of lime we shall see by analysis by and by.

Further down in the tube the soil becomes lighter and dryer—there is more sand in it as we get lower down; and at three feet we seem to have touched a rock, or else a large stone, which arrested our progress.

On the knoll, behind the farm-house, we took *this* other bore, which you perceive shows very marked traces of its formation. Within a foot of the surface there is a light, free, black mould, interspersed with a considerable quantity of vegetable fibre, not decomposed; at fourteen inches down we run at once into a grey soil, full of glittering particles, which continues as deep as we could get. This is decomposed or crumbled granite, the sand, clay, potash, and small quantities of lime and iron are decomposed, but the *micha schist* has not quite decomposed—it exists there in small shiny scales, something like fish scales. It is almost insoluble, but in time it will disappear.

Upon this decomposed granitic soil a forest has grown, and for ages shed its leaves, which have decomposed and formed a soil containing largely of vegetable humus, amongst which are still the unrotted fibres and roots of trees and plants. This will make a fine soil.

This soil is not calcareous. You may see that at a glance; if there had been lime present, it would have decomposed those fibres long ago; wherever there is decomposed vegetable matter, it is a proof of absence of lime. You see, by this, that your knoll *wants liming*, simply to decompose those fibres and make manure of them.

When you wish to analyze, get a good many of these samples collected, note down, as you thrust them out of the borer, the depth and appearance of the bore; and then take about half a pound of the earth about three inches below the surface, put it in a bottle and cork it up; paste a piece of paper on the bottle outside, saying where you took it from, and the depth of the soil; its appearance and the nature of the subsoil.

You have, I will suppose, got your samples carefully collected, you must now endeavor—

To classify them into their kinds of soil; which is done more for convenience sake than anything else. The eye, the touch and the smell, will guide you in this matter.

A *clayey* soil is well known by its stiff, adhesive nature; when the entire soil only contains only 25 parts in 100 of pure clay, it will have a strongly adhesive property; 50 parts in 100 is a strong clay land.

A *silicious* soil (i. e. sandy) has the appearance of sand—the round gritty touch of sand; and will scratch glass. About 80 parts in 100 of sand, will constitute a free, dry soil, which may be considered sandy soil; though really sandy soils have sometimes from 85 to 95 per cent. of silicious particles.

A *calcareous* soil we have described above. A soil may be called calcareous when it contains 20 parts of carbonate of lime in 100 parts.

A *loam* is a mixture of sand, clay, (and lime frequently,) in equal proportions; 75 parts of sand, 20 of clay, and 5 of lime, (with vegetable matter,) make a free working loam, and may be known by its friable touch when crumbled, and its adhesiveness when pressed. Sometimes it is red or yellow, caused by *iron* in the form of an oxide, and is then styled "Ferruginous," or partaking of the nature of Iron.

A *slaty* soil is known by its abundance of vegetable fibre, and its comparative sponginess. If a red colored liquor is squeezed out, it is an undecomposed peat, and requires either lime or burning to dissolve its fibrous matter,

A *black organic soil* we have described above; it is known by its color, its smell of mouldy, damp, rotting, wood, and its comparatively light weight, or less specific gravity.

Having classified the soils you wish to examine, you write down your opinion of them, judging from their appearance, touch and smell. It is surprising what great correctness in judgment of soils will be gained *at this stage* after a few experiments.

The things necessary to analyze soils in the way of apparatus, are few and simple: any druggist keeps them, or can procure them at about the following prices:

	COST.
A pair of scales, to weigh a quarter of a pound, which will turn with a grain—a set of small weights from ¼ to 1 grain Troy, with about 100 grains of additional weights, in 20, 10 and 1 grains	75c to $1
Two small wire sieves, or bits of wire cloth, bent like a saucer, the one large in the mesh as a pea, the other small as a mustard grain	5 to 25c.
Three or four small vial bottles, holding each 5 ounces of water (empty.)	12c.
A set of Hessian crucibles, say from 2 to 4 oz.	20c.
A wedgewood or glass pestle and mortar	20c.
Six cents worth of filter paper, folded so as to hold ½ pint of liquid, and greased at the edges.	
A glass funnel, (and if convenient to procure, about 2½ feet of half inch glass tubing, worth about 25 cents, is useful.)	
Twelve cents worth of muriatic acid, in a bottle with a glass stopper.	
Six cents worth of prussiate of potassa, in a common vial.	

The above, which can all be had for about $2, or less, will be sufficient, with the use of such things as a farmer has always in his house, to conduct analysis sufficiently correct for all practical purposes. Besides, most of the above things are extremely useful to farmers for many purposes beside the one here pointed out.

*Sulphuric Acid (Oil of Vitriol,) or strong Vinegar, will produce somewhat similar results, but not so certainly. Any thing that will unite with the base of lime, and liberate the carbonic acid gas, will produce this effervescence, which merely arises from the escape of the gas. If no effervescence occurs, it is a sure proof that there is no lime in the soil.

TO HAVE FINE MUTTON.—The sheep, as soon as killed, should be disembowelled. It is the neglect to remove the entrails at once, and not the meat being touched by the wool, which imparts to it that strong mutton taste. The reason of this is, that the warmth of the body, carried off by the loss of blood, is for a time supplied from the warmth of the bowels, and thus the objectionable taste created.

A CURE FOR FOUNDER.—I will communicate for the benefit of that useful animal, the horse, a remedy for founder, which I have tried in three or four cases, and have yet to see it fail the first time. It is simply to bleed the horse in the mouth and drench him with a half pint of the compound tincture of myrrh, or the Thomsonian No. 6, and give him exercise. I have geared foundered horses up, immediately after the application of this remedy, and put them to the plough, and in a few hours they would be as well as usual.

LAW ACCORDING TO PUNCH.—We have it on excellent authority, that if A owes B money, and A is the owner of an elephant, B may detain the elephant's trunk till the debt is paid; and it is tolerable clear in all the books, that a boa-constrictor lying dormant, as if dead in a box, is recoverable by an action on the case, but if the plaintiff mixes himself up with the boa-constrictor, so as to identify himself with it, he, the plaintiff, will not be recoverable at all. If the boa-constrictor, too, should unfold his tail early enough, the plaintiff may have a severance, but otherwise, says Mr. Justice, he must be inevitably squeezed.

Taking a Lesson.

Waiting in a friend's library the other day for the servant to announce our presence, we were much amused on overhearing the following in an adjoining room:

"Vot note you call dat? Eh?"

"Minim."

"Mee-num; very good. Now vat you call him vit de black face?"

"Crotchet."

"Cro-shay; ah! tres bien. Now vat you call him vit de tail?"

"Quaver."

"Quee-vre; aha! Now ma-dame, you see de mee-num go twice as fass as de semi-brave, de cro-shay as de mee-num, de quee-vre as de cro-shay, and sofort. Now, vot you call *him?*"

"Those are semi-quavers, tied."

"Aha! Now him?"

"Demi-semi-quavers, tied."

"An him?"

"Hemi-demi-semi-quavers."

"Oui. Now, ma-dame, you see if you tie de cro-shay, he will go twice as fass as himself. You see? He is de quee-vre. If you tie him leetle more, den he vill go more fass as de quee-vre. He is de sema-quee-vre. If you tie him once, twice, tree toims more—vy de more you tie him, de fasser he will go. Bimeby he vill kick de sema-quee-vre to de debble, he vill go so fass! Eh? You see?"

A poor cognate having got his skull severely fractured, was told by the doctor that the brain was visible, on which he remarked, "Do write to tell my father, for he always swore I had none."

"Isn't your hat sleepy?" inquired a little urchin of a gentleman with a shocking bad one. "No—why?" inquired the gentleman. "Why, because I think it is a long time since it had a nap," was the answer.

"Is them old fellers alive now?" said an urchin to his teacher. "What old persons do you mean, my dear?" "Why Paul, and Luke, and Deutoronomy, and them."

The word "*Lady*" is of Saxon origin; and is compounded of *leaf* and *dian*, *lady* being the result of the two. *Leaf dian*, or, as corrupted, *lady*, literally rendered, means a *feeder of the poor*. How many of those who assume the title in these days are worthy of it?

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT, BRACELETS, NECKLACE, AND MAGNETIC FLUID,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Nervous Diseases,

And of those complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt and Magnetic Fluid,

Is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in Fits, Cramp, Paralysis and Palsy, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic, Gout, Epilepsy, Lumbago, Deafness, Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart, Apoplexy, Neuralgia, Pains in the Side and Chest, Liver Complaint, Spinal Complaint, and Curvature of the Spine, Hip Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Deficiency of Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Diseases, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity, and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons,

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous complaints, have been

Entirely and Permanently Cured,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and everything else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **Galvanic Belt**, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continus Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA ARE PERMANENTLY CURED. A few days is often amply sufficient to eradicate the disease of years.

Certificates and Testimonials,

Of the most undoubted character, from all parts of the country, could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

An Extraordinary Case,

which conclusively proves that "Truth is stranger than Fiction." The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of medical science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous system. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous system; everything that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. To my great astonishment, in two days my Dyspepsia had gone; in eight days I was enabled to resume my pastoral duties; nor have I since omitted a single service on account of the Bronchitis; and my Rheumatic affection also ceased to trouble me. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned;* the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestedly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, with happy results, I believe in every case.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Necklace

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressing complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Bracelets

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞Many hundred Certificates, from all parts of the country, of the most extraordinary character, can be given, if required.

☞No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable*. They can be sent to any part of the country.

PRICES:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets, with full particulars, may be had of the authorised Agent.

☞PARTICULAR CAUTION.—Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
General Agent for the United States, 182 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Agents.
September 14, 1849. 1-eow12m

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has, and is constantly receiving, a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., consisting in part of the following:

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CHEMICALS—Sulph. Quinine, do. Morphine, do. Act. Iodine; Iodide Potass; Lactate of Iron; Citrate of Iron; Citrate of Iron and Quinine; Ammon. Tart. of Iron; Veratrine; Velarianate of Zinc; Iodide of Iron, do. Syrup of do.; Oxide of Zinc; Iodide of Lead.

PAINTS—White Lead, dry, do. ground in Oil; pure Extra and No. 1 Black Lead, dry and ground in oil; Chrome Green, do. ground in oil; Chrome Yellow, do. ground in oil; Venitian Red, dry and in oil; Spanish Brown, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Terra de'Sienna; Umber; Lamp Black; Litharge; Coach, Japan, and Copal Varnish; Linseed, Train, and Lamp Oil; and best winter bleached Sperm Oil, for family use.

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ANOTHER HOME CERTIFICATE.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, is all it professes to be, *The Greatest Medicine in the Known World!* Of all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of Medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of Consumption, even when life had been despaired of.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: For the good of the public, I feel myself in duty bound to testify to the great cure which your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me. For my part, I feel as if every body ought to know it. I was afflicted with a violent cough, spitting of blood, night sweats, hoarseness, and sound of the voice indicating an alarming state of disease; my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me, that my friends and physician were persuaded I could not survive many days. My sister, who was my anxious caretaker, made inquiry where she would be likely to procure most certain relief. She was told that if Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry failed in the cure, my life was hopeless. Your medicine was immediately procured, and the first bottle gave relief, and by the time I had commenced the sixth bottle, my cough left me, and my strength much improved. In short, it has made a perfect cure of me; and I am at present as hearty as I wish, and have good reason to believe that the use of your medicine has saved me from a premature grave. I shall be pleased to give any information respecting my case.

Yours, with respect,
ISAAC MORGAN REEVES,
No. 38 Chester street, between Race and Vine, Philadelphia.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. J. H. ELLISON, Frankfort, Ky., says—I was induced, from a failure of the most potent expectorants recommended in our Materia Medica, in some cases of Diseased Lungs, to try your preparation of Wild Cherry. It is sufficient to say, that I was so much pleased with the result of that and subsequent trials, that I now prescribe it in preference to all other remedies. I have been engaged in active practice for twelve years, and this is the first Patent Medicine I ever thought enough of to express an opinion in writing.

The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, inventor and sole proprietor, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia. All Wild Cherry preparations being "*positively fictitious and counterfeit*" without his signature.

WORMS! WORMS!!

DR. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE.—Read this wonderful cure:
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1848.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir—Having made use of various nauseous Vermifuge Medicines, which had been highly applauded by their proprietors, without the slightest good effect, and having heard my neighbors speaking in the highest terms of your Medicine, its *delightful taste and wonderful effect*, although I felt somewhat discouraged from the result of the articles I had forced upon my already emaciated, sickly, dyspeptic looking child, whose delicate and almost worn out frame the Worms had already begun to make their ravages; I concluded to make trial of your most *valuable Vermifuge*, when, to our great joy, the Worms had to let go their deadly and strong holds upon the vitals. Such was the effect of DR. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE on my child, which is now perfectly healthy, assuming all the color of the rose, with all the mirthfulness of an innocent and playful child. Yours, with respect,
TOBIAS WIEGAND, No. 3, Howell-street,
Between Schuylkill, Third and Fourth.

BEWARE OF MISTAKES.

REMEMBER—DR. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the Portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon; also his signature. None other is genuine.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Extract Tar Pills are a mild and gentle purgative, unsurpassed by any medicine for removing the bile, cleansing the stomach, and effectually purifying the blood.

The above valuable Medicines are prepared by DR. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race-streets, Philadelphia, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Wilmington, N. C.
Also, by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton; SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.; and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States. 27

EXPOSE.

BY reading the following affidavit, the public will learn the origin or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr. S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles the last year, and is manufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day than all the other Sarsaparilla manufacturers in the world. Principal office, 126 Fulton Street.

READ THE AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New York, ss.

William Armstrong of said city being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May, or first of June, 1848, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet pedlar, called upon deponent at the house of Mr. Thompson, No. 42 Hudson street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a recipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Deponent further says, that he became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., book publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt. That said Townsend had had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufacture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr. Jacob Townsend.

That said Townsend stated he was an old man and poor, and was not fit for hard labor, and wished to make some money in order to live easy in his old days, and that if Sarsaparilla, under the name of Townsend, sold so well, and so much money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too, (his name being Townsend,) if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe and manufacture it for him. Deponent, in one of the conversations, asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr. S. P. Townsend; to which he replied that he knew Dr. S. P. would be down on him after he should commence, but that he did not care for him, as he had formed a co-partnership with men who could furnish the requisite amount of capital—and was well prepared to defend himself against any attack that might be made on him.

Deponent further says, that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval, as he wished to gratify them in everything, as they furnished all the capital. Said Townsend also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr. S. P.'s; and deponent, at the request of said Jacob Townsend, went to the office of Dr. S. P. and procured one of his labels.

And deponent further says that he has been informed, and verily believes, the Syrup of Sarsaparilla sold as Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by deponent to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid.

And further deponent said not.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1849,
C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor of the city of N. Y.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by WM. H. LIPPITT,
June 1, 1849. 38-tf Druggist and Chemist.

GROCERIES.—10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar; 50 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; 10 bbls. Clarified Sugar; 20 bbls. and half bbls. best family Flour; 20 bbls. Irish Potatoes; 5 kegs prime Goshen Butter; 80 boxes No. 1 and Extra Soap; 25 boxes Candles, assorted.
ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

LIST OF BLANKS.

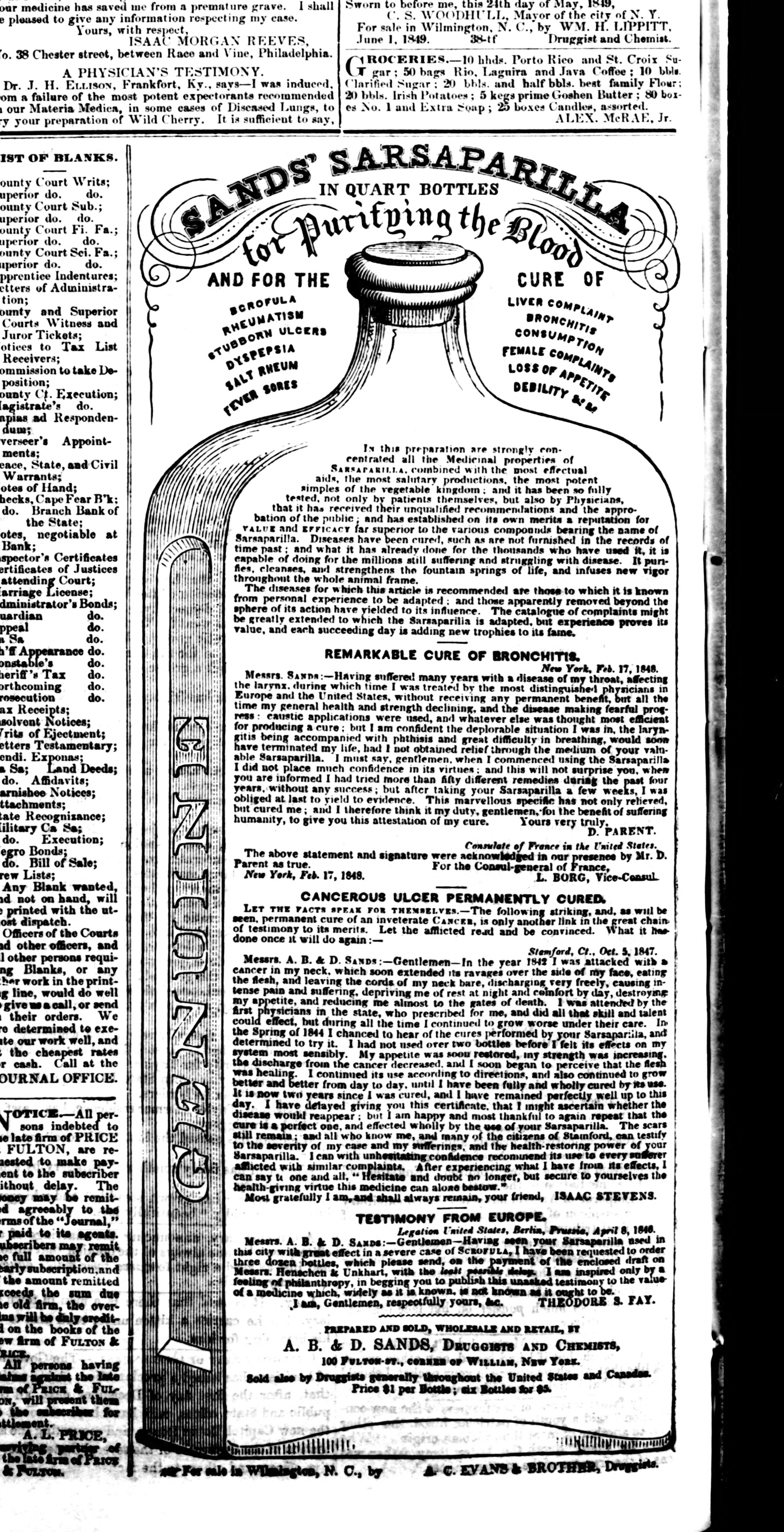
County Court Writs;
Superior do. do.
County Court Sub.;
Superior do. do.
County Court Fi. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
County Court Sci. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
Apprentice Indentures;
Letters of Administration;
County and Superior Courts Witness and Juror Tickets;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;
Commission to take Deposition;
County Ct. Execution;
Magistrate's do.
Capias ad Respondendum;
Overseer's Appointments;
Peace, State, and Civil Warrants;
Notes of Hand;
Checks, Cape Fear B'k; do. Branch Bank of the State;
Notes, negotiable at Bank;
Inspector's Certificates
Certificates of Justices attending Court;
Marriage License;
Administrator's Bonds;
Guardian do.
Appeal do.
Ca Sa do.
Sh'ff Appearance do.
Constable's do.
Sheriff's Tax do.
Forthcoming do.
Prosecution do.
Tax Receipts;
Insolvent Notices;
Writs of Ejectment;
Letters Testamentary;
Vendi. Exponas;
Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
do. Affidavits;
Garnishee Notices;
Attachments;
State Recognizance;
Military Ca Sa;
do. Execution;
Negro Bonds;
do. Bill of Sale;
Crew Lists;

Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement.
A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.



☞For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Druggists.